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Evaluation of Aluminum Alloy 2050-T84 Microstructure and Mechanical Properties at Ambient and Cryogenic Temperatures

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Symbols and Abbreviations

Al	aluminum
Al-Li	aluminum-lithium
AMS	Aerospace Material Specification
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
°C	temperature, degrees Celsius
C(T)	compact tension specimen
C_p	temperature-dependent specific heat
DSC	differential scanning calorimetry
e_T	total elongation, measured in %
E	Young's modulus in tension, measured in Msi
E_c	Young's modulus in compression, measured in Msi
°F	temperature, degrees Fahrenheit
F_{cy}	0.2% offset compression yield strength, measured in ksi
F_{tu}	ultimate tensile strength, measured in ksi
F_{ty}	0.2% offset tension yield strength, measured in ksi
Hz	Hertz, cycles per second
ipm	inches per minute
ksi	1,000 pounds/in^2
K_{QJIC}	conditional fracture toughness, measured in ksi $\sqrt{\text{in}}$
L	direction parallel to plate rolling direction
LN_2	liquid nitrogen
LOX	liquid oxygen
L-S	denotes fracture plane normal to L with crack propagation in ST
L-T	denotes fracture plane normal to L with crack propagation in LT
LT	direction perpendicular to rolling direction
L45ST	direction 45° from the L direction in the ST plane
micron	10^{-6} meters
mli	mean lineal intercept, method of measuring approximate grain dimensions
Msi	1,000,000 pounds/in^2
μm	micrometers
ODF	orientation distribution function
psia	absolute pressure, pounds per square inch
RT	room temperature, approximated as 75°F
SD	standard deviation
ST	direction perpendicular to L and LT
t	thickness, measured in inches
t_0	thickness position near plate surface
t/6, 5t/6	plane 1/6 from either surface of plate
t/2	through thickness midplane of plate
TEM	transmission electron microscopy
T-L	denotes fracture plane normal to LT with crack propagation in L
VHN	Vickers hardness number

Abstract

Aluminum alloy 2050 is being considered for the fabrication of cryogenic propellant tanks to reduce the mass of future heavy-lift launch vehicles. The alloy is available in section thicknesses greater than that of the incumbent aluminum alloy, 2195, which will enable designs with greater structural efficiency. While ambient temperature design allowable properties are available for alloy 2050, cryogenic properties are not available. To determine its suitability for use in cryogenic propellant tanks, tensile, compression and fracture tests were conducted on 4 inch thick 2050–T84 plate at ambient temperature and at -320°F. Various metallurgical analyses were also performed in order to provide an understanding of the compositional homogeneity and microstructure of 2050.

1. Introduction

Aluminum alloy 2050 is an aluminum-copper-lithium alloy produced by Alcan Global Aerospace. The alloy was designed to provide improvements in strength, toughness, elastic modulus and fatigue crack growth resistance, together with a reduction in density, as compared to conventional non-lithium bearing 2XXX and 7XXX series alloys (refs. 1, 2, 3, 4). The alloy also exhibits excellent stress corrosion cracking resistance and is weldable. It is available in plate thicknesses from 0.5 to 5.0 inches.

Launch vehicle cryogenic propellant tanks typically employ integrally stiffened skins, a structural design that requires extensive machining of thick plate for fabrication. Recent design studies (ref. 5) have indicated significant mass reduction for future heavy lift launch vehicle cryogenic propellant tanks through the use of taller, more widely spaced stiffening elements to optimize structural design. However, the maximum available plate thickness of the current cryogenic tank alloy, 2195, is 1.95 inches, thus limiting the tank stiffener height to less than 2 inches. This thickness limitation is due to the quench rate senstivity of the alloy (ref. 6) which gives rise to inhomogeneity and a drop in properties. In contrast, 2050 is reported to be significantly less quench sensitive, retaining uniform strength and toughness properties in thicknesses up to 5 inches. Room temperature mechanical properties and density (0.098 lbs/in^3) of 2050 are similar to those of 2195 (ref. 2, 4); however, no cryogenic temperature mechanical properties are presently available for 2050. Thus, a study was undertaken to measure mechanical properties of 2050 including tensile strength, compression strength and fracture toughness at ambient and cryogenic temperatures; characterize its microstructure via optical microscopy, orientation distribution function (ODF) x-ray texture analysis and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC); and determine the liquid oxygen compatibility of the alloy.

2. Material

Two plates of 2050 from two different lots of material were procured to AMS 4413 specifications (ref. 3). One 2 inch thick plate in the –T84 temper (44 inches by 30 inches by 2 inches, lot number 805751) was used for liquid oxygen compatibility testing. One 4 inch thick plate in the –T84 temper (120 inches by 64 inches by 4 inches, lot number 278111) was used for all mechanical property testing and metallography. The chemical compositions of the two plates, as provided on the mill certifications, are presented in Table 1, along with the AMS specification range for this alloy (ref. 3). The mill certifications for the plates are included in Appendix A. The compositions of both plates were within the AMS specification. Through-thickness chemical analysis was performed using direct current plasma spectroscopy at two lengthwise locations in the 4 inch thick plate. Results shown in Table 2 for positions near the plate surface (t_o), t/4, and t/2 indicated uniform composition throughout the plate.

Table 1. Composition of 2050 Plates Used in this Study Compared to AMS 4413 (ref. 3) Specification Range (weight percent)

Plate Thickness	Lot	Al	Cu	Li	Mg	Mn	Ag	Zr	Si	Fe	Zn
2 in.	805751	Bal.	3.56	0.88	--	0.38	0.35	0.10	0.03	0.05	--
4 in.	278111	Bal.	3.48	0.90	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.01
AMS 4413	Min.		3.20	0.70	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.06	--	--	--
AMS 4413	Max.		3.90	1.30	0.60	0.50	0.70	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.25

Table 2. Through-Thickness Variation in Composition of 4 inch 2050 Plate (weight percent)

		Cu	Li	Mg	Mn	Ag	Zr
Location #1	t_o	3.35	0.80	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.09
	t/4	3.41	0.83	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.11
	t/2	3.32	0.85	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.08
Location #2	t_o	3.41	0.82	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.12
	t/4	3.30	0.83	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.09
	t/2	3.38	0.81	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.09

2.1. Microstructure

Microstructure of the 2 inch and 4 inch 2050-T84 plates was evaluated in the three principal planes, i.e., normal to L, LT, and ST. In addition, these microstructures were examined at three through thickness locations, t/6, t/2 and 5t/6 to evaluate through-thickness variability. Specimens extracted from these locations were mounted, polished, and then anodized using Barker's reagent and examined under cross-polarized illumination. Micrographs for the 2 inch thick plate are presented in Figure 1; those for the 4 inch thick plate are presented in Figure 2.

The grain morphology observed in both the 2 inch and 4 inch plates was elongated and lamellar, typical of rolled Al-Li plate. As expected, the grain aspect ratio was larger in the 2 inch plate than in the 4 inch plate at all through-thickness positions due to the greater reduction in thickness experienced by the 2 inch plate during rolling.

During cross-polarized imaging, the anodized specimens were rotated 45° in order to maximize contrast in the microstructures being observed. The resulting micrographs for the 4 inch plate in the L-S and T-S planes are presented in Figure 3. These images revealed a largely unrecrystallized microstructure with high aspect ratio grain morphology (approximately L:T=2.5:1 and L:S=10:1), with evidence of some sub-structure present. The microstructure was uniform both parallel (L-S) and perpendicular (T-S) to the rolling direction (L). Approximate grain dimensions, based on the mean lineal intercept (mli) method, were 500 µm in the L direction, 200 µm in the T direction, and 50 µm in the S direction.

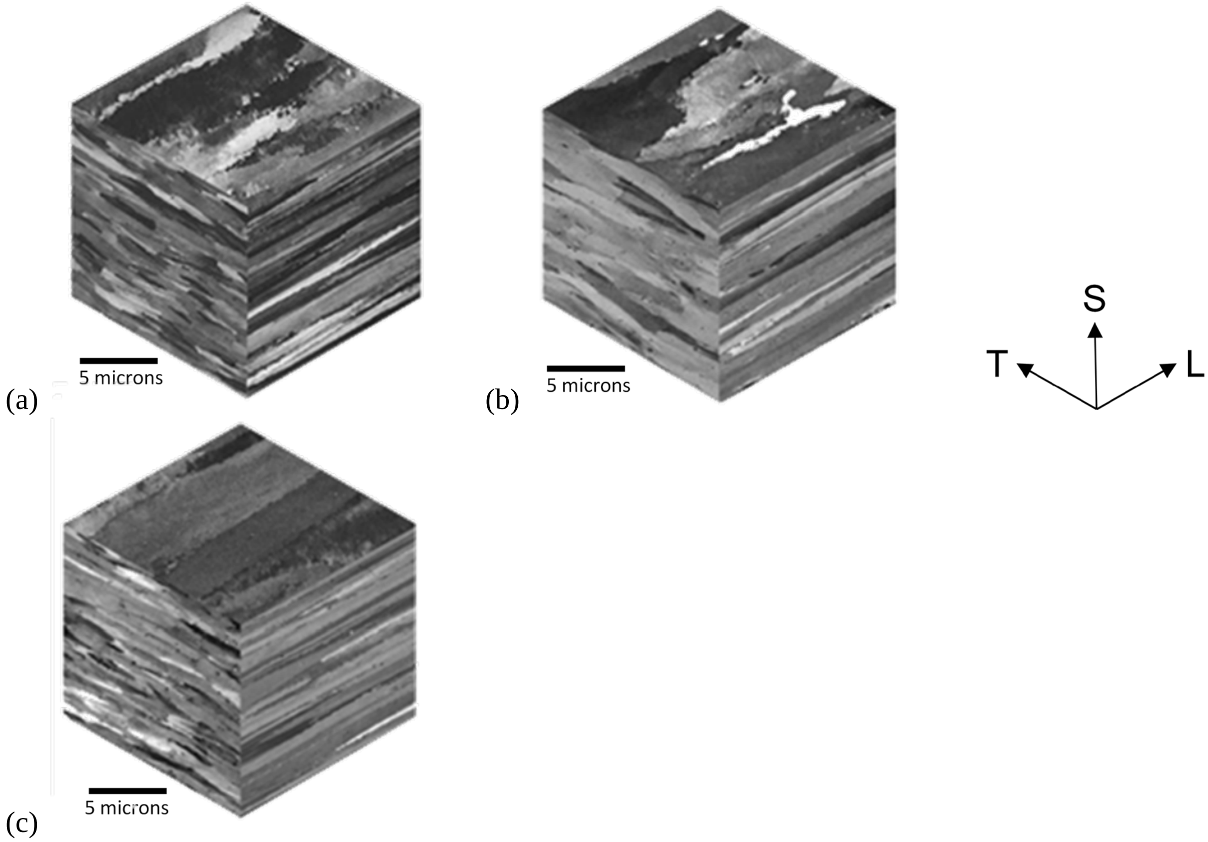


Figure 1. Microstructure of 2 inch thick 2050-T84 plate at three through thickness locations: (a) t/6, (b) t/2, (c) 5t/6.

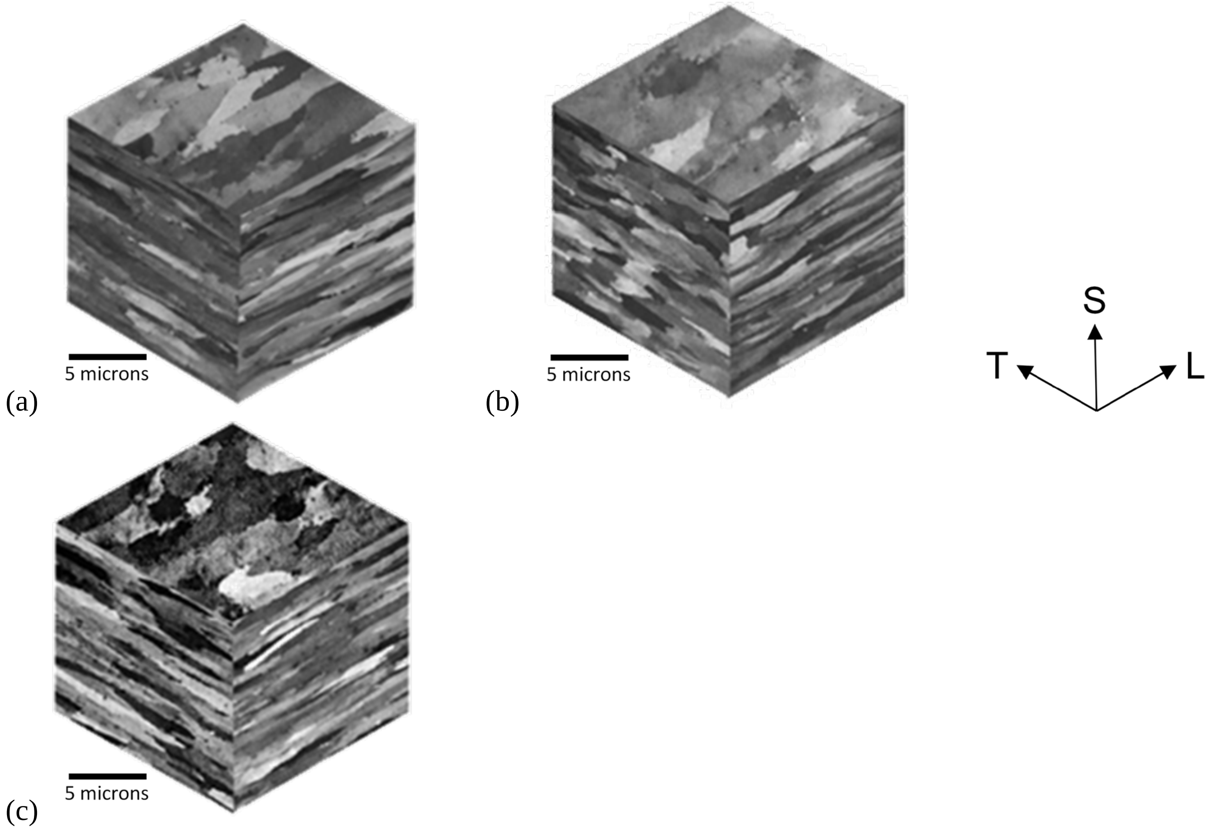


Figure 2. Microstructure of 4 inch thick 2050-T84 plate at three through thickness locations: (a) t/6, (b) t/2, (c) 5t/6.

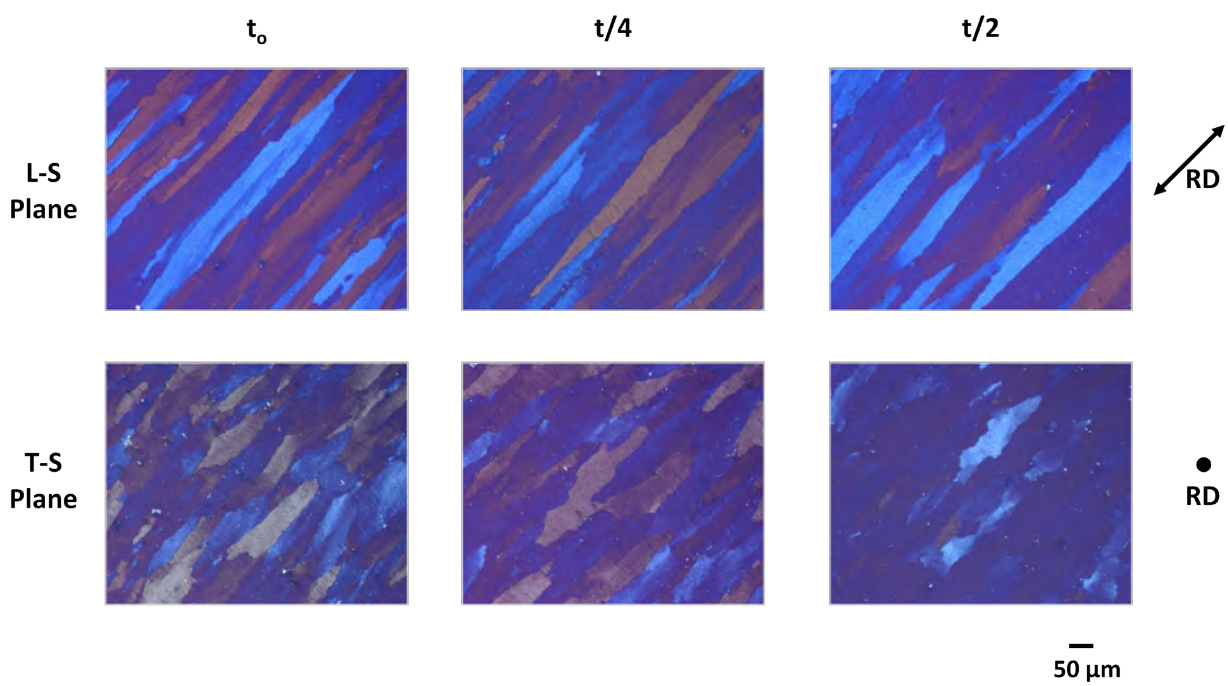


Figure 3. Microstructure of 4 inch thick 2050-T84 plate at three through thickness locations, near surface (t_o), t/4, and t/2, rotated 45 degrees using cross-polarized illumination.

2.2. Texture Analysis

X-ray texture analysis using Orientation Distribution Functions (ODF) of the 4 inch thick plate was performed to correlate crystallographic texture characteristics and the observed grain morphologies with the measured mechanical properties. ODF plots were derived from the texture components obtained from more basic x-ray pole figures corresponding to the [111], [200], and [311] x-ray reflections of the aluminum matrix (ref. 7). Samples for this analysis were measured at various locations through the thickness of the 4 inch plate. The results presented in Figure 4 show variations in the intensities of texture components through the plate thickness direction. The types of texture components and their spatial distribution are typical of those documented for aluminum alloys in plate forms subjected to cold deformation and/or recrystallization anneals (ref. 8, 9).

In Figure 4a, many of the deformation components were particularly strong through the midplane region, reflecting the overlapping strain fields during rolling deformation. Intensities of all deformation components were weak between t/4 and t/8. Intensities of some of the recrystallization components, shown in Figure 4b, were strongest at t/2, though of lower intensity than those of the deformation components. Other recrystallization texture components exhibited moderate intensity peaks between t/4 and t/8, that were weaker at t/2.

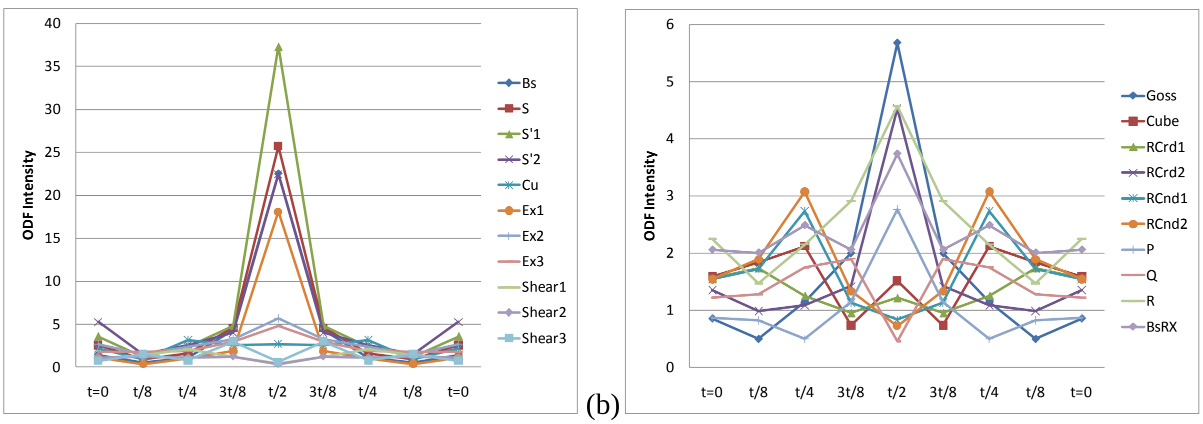
(a) 

Figure 4. Through-thickness variation in the intensity of selected texture components in 4 inch thick 2050-T84 plate: (a) deformation and (b) recrystallization.

2.3. Hardness

Hardness may be used as an indication of strength in ductile metals, and determination of its distribution in a product form may be used to assess compositional or microstructural homogeneity of the alloy. Through-thickness hardness measurements were performed on cross-sections of both the 2 inch and 4 inch plates, employing a Vickers indenter with a 2000 gram load. Full surface-to-surface hardness scans were performed on the 2 inch plate, while only surface-to-mid-plane scans were performed on the 4 inch plate. Duplicate hardness profiles (scan #1 and scan #2) for each plate, shown in Figure 5, revealed uniform through-thickness hardness throughout both plates. The mean hardness values were essentially identical for both plates, as summarized in Table 3. The uniformity in the hardness data and similarity in values for both plates indicates a high degree of microstructural homogeneity throughout each of the 2 inch and 4 inch plates examined.

Table 3. Measured Mean and Standard Deviation VHN Hardness Values Across Duplicate Scans on 2050-T84 Plate

Plate Thickness	VHN, Scan #1	VHN, Scan #2
2 in.	140.9±3.5	140.5±4.1
4 in.	140.6±3.5	140.7±3.5

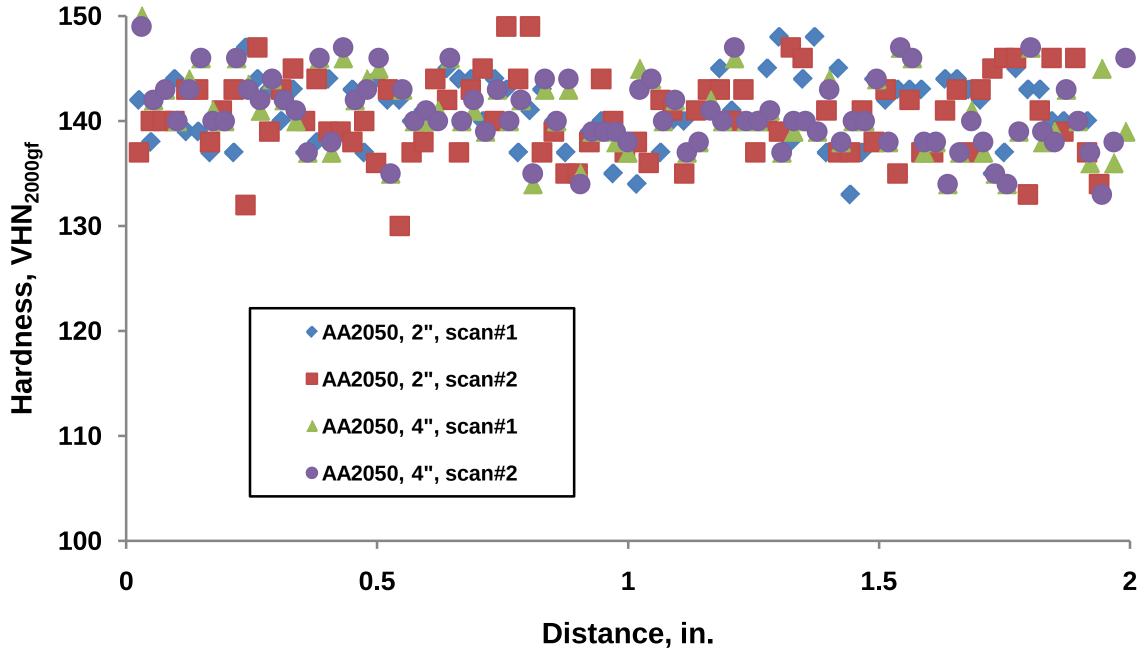


Figure 5. Through-thickness variation in hardness of the 2 inch and 4 inch thick 2050-T84 plates.

2.4. Thermal Analysis

Temperature-dependent specific heat (C_p) of an alloy is a function of composition, homogeneity, and precipitate microstructure. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) is a sensitive technique for C_p measurements in aerospace aluminum alloys. Together with transmission electron microscopy (TEM), DSC enables identification of alloy tempers, relative volume fractions of various stable and metastable phases in the microstructure, and evaluation of compositional or microstructural inhomogeneities. Employing a heating rate of 18°F/min (10°C/min) in flowing nitrogen gas, samples were scanned from room temperature (RT) to 1022°F (550°C). C_p measurements were made using the 3-Curve Ratio method described in ASTM E1269 (ref. 10), using a sapphire standard. Duplicate samples were tested for both the 2 inch and the 4 inch plates from selected through-thickness locations.

At least seven thermal events are noted in the C_p versus temperature curve; these are identified in Figure 6 based on compositional and temper similarity of 2050 to 2195. The C_p curves for the 2 inch plate at t/8 and t/2 and for the 4 inch plate at t/8, t/4, and t/2 are shown in Figure 7. The temperature peaks from duplicate DSC runs are presented in Table 4, where the thermal events are referenced to Figure 6. These C_p curves are similar within $\pm$5% (the instrument's limit of repeatability), including the occurrence of peaks and their associated temperatures as shown in Table 4. These results imply that alloy chemistries and precipitate microstructures are uniform throughout the thickness of each plate and that the 2 inch plate and 4 inch plates are chemically and microstructurally similar.

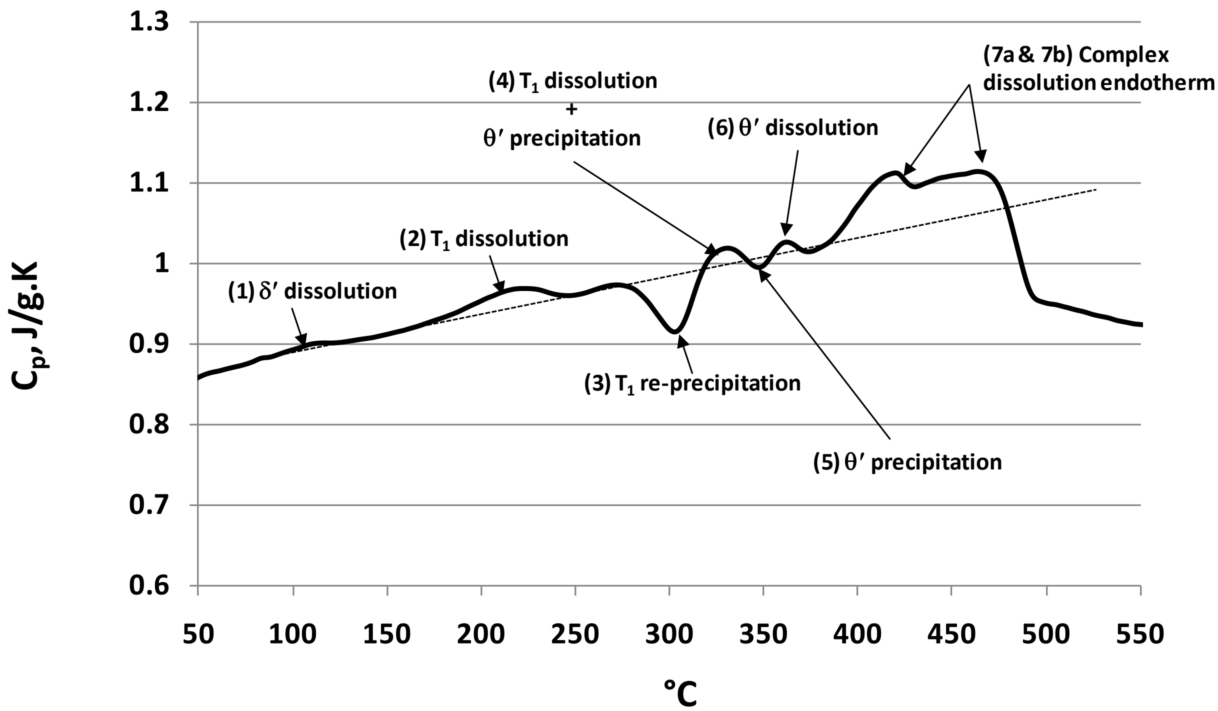


Figure 6. Tentative phase identification of thermal events in the C_p curve for 2050-T84 plate.

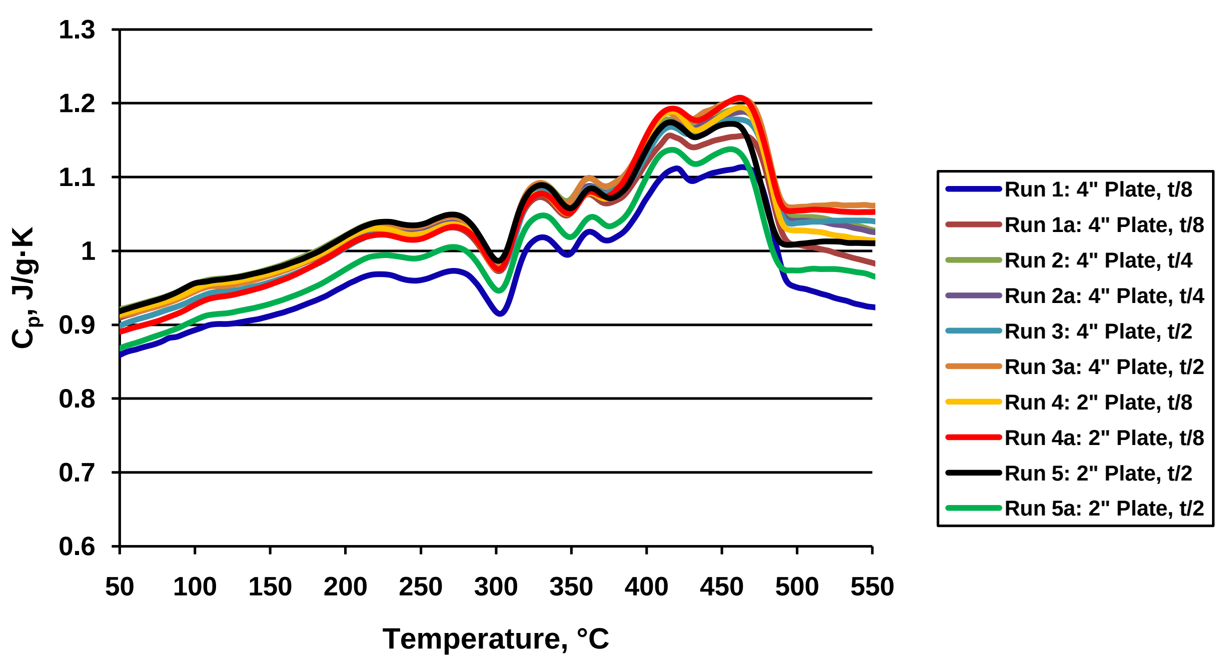


Figure 7. Specific heat curves for the 2 inch and 4 inch thick 2050-T84 plates.

Table 4. Peak Temperatures in the C_p Curves at Various Locations in the 2 inch and 4 inch thick Plates of 2050-T84

Thermal Event	2 in., t/8	2 in., t/2	4 in., t/8	4 in., t/4	4 in., t/2	2 in. Avg. ± SD	4 in. Avg. ± SD
1	103.4 102.5	96.4 102.8	105.8 103.5	100.7 100.2	104.8 102.3	103.1±0.4	104.1±2.5
2	212.4 213.5	219.4 213.8	213.8 213.5	215.7 214.2	220.8 219.3	213.1±1.0	216.5±3.9
3	295.4 297.5	298.4 297.8	297.8 297.5	296.7 295.2	297.8 295.3	296.6±1.7	296.6±1.7
4	323.4 323.5	325.4 325.8	324.8 324.5	323.7 323.2	324.8 323.3	324.6±1.7	324.8±1.1
5	341.4 342.5	345.4 344.8	341.8 341.5	340.7 340.2	342.8 341.3	343.1±2.4	341.6±0.4
6	357.4 358.5	359.4 359.8	357.8 357.5	356.7 356.2	358.8 356.3	358.6±1.7	357.6±1.1
7a	410.4 411.5	411.4 410.8	414.8 412.5	407.7 410.2	410.8 408.3	410.6±0.3	411.6±4.6
7b	456.4 456.5	452.4 451.8	458.8 460.5	459.7 459.2	455.8 457.3	454.1±3.3	458.1±1.1

3. Liquid Oxygen Compatibility Testing

In order to use a material in the presence of high concentrations of oxygen, it must be evaluated per NASA-STD-(I)-6001B - Flammability, Offgassing, And Compatibility Requirements And Test Procedures (ref. 11) and NASA-STD-6016 - Standard Materials And Processes Requirements For Spacecraft (ref. 12). Oxygen compatibility testing was conducted by the Materials Test Branch (EM10) at NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. The tests conducted per NASA-STD-6001 included Test 17 (Promoted Ignition-Combustion (Upward Flammability of Metals)) and Tests 13A and 13B (Ambient Pressure and High Pressure Liquid Oxygen Mechanical Impact).

Specimens were extracted from the 2 inch 2050-T84 plate. Specimens for Test 17 consisted of rectangular bars 0.126 inch by 0.126 inch by 4 inches. This alternate specimen geometry was used due to difficulty in machining the primary 0.126 inch diameter specimen with a length of 6-12 inches. Specimens were cleaned per ASTM G86 (ref. 13) to remove any contaminants that could affect the test results. A 0.38 gram titanium promoter was attached to the end of the specimen which was then installed in the test chamber. The test chamber was sealed, purged several times with pure oxygen, then pressurized to the desired test conditions. An aluminum-palladium igniter wire was used to ignite the promoter. After the test, the unburned length of specimen was recorded.

Specimens for Tests 13A and 13B were discs 0.69 inch diameter by 0.127 inch thick. Prior to testing, the specimens were cleaned per ASTM G86 (ref. 13) to remove any contaminants that could affect the test results. The specimen was inserted into the test cup, installed in the test apparatus and immersed in liquid oxygen at the desired pressure. The specimens were then impacted with an energy of 72 ft·lbf and observed for signs of ignition such as flash, char marks, etc.

All specimens burned during Test 17; however, at most pressures tested, the specimens self-extinguished before they were completely consumed. Average burn lengths for each tested pressure are presented in Table 5. For the mechanical impact Tests 13A and 13B, no reactions were observed at the three

conditions tested; results are summarized in Table 6. These initial results indicate that 2050 compares favorably with current cryogenic tank alloys 2195 and 2219 (ref. 14).

Table 5. 2050 Promoted Combustion Test Results (Test 17)

Pressure (psia)	Burn Length (in.)
50	0.84
60	0.86
75	0.75
100	1.33
125	0.81
150	1.90
160	2.39
170	3.38
180	4.12 (total burn)
190	1.81
200	1.75
210	1.79
226	4.12 (total burn)
250	4.12 (total burn)
300	4.12 (total burn)

Table 6. 2050 Mechanical Impact Test Results (Tests 13A and 13B)

LOX Pressure (psia)	Reactions/Tests
14.7	0/20
300	0/20
400	0/20

4. Tensile Testing

Tensile tests were conducted per ASTM E8-09 (ref. 15), using sub-size round specimens with a test section diameter of 0.250 inches as illustrated in Figure 8. Specimens were extracted from t/6 and t/2 locations from the 4 inch 2050 plate in the following orientations: L, LT, 45, ST (t/2 only) and L45ST (t/2 only), as shown in Figure 9 . Testing was conducted using a servohydraulic test stand at a constant crosshead speed of 0.010 ipm. Strain was measured using two back-to-back extensometers with a 1.000 inch gage length. Tests were conducted at ambient temperature (approx. 75°F) in laboratory air and at cryogenic temperature (approx. -320°F) immersed in liquid nitrogen. Test data were recorded at 10 Hz.

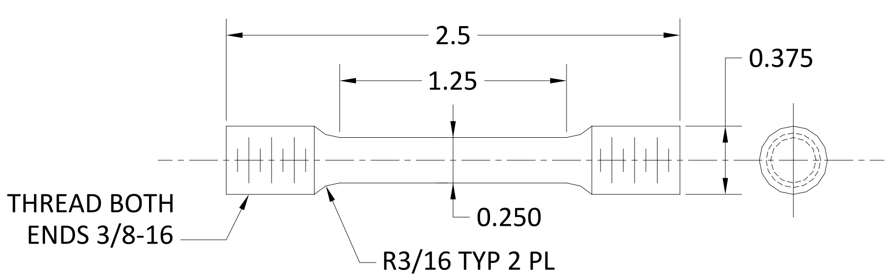


Figure 8. Tensile specimen (all dimensions in inches). (ref. 15)

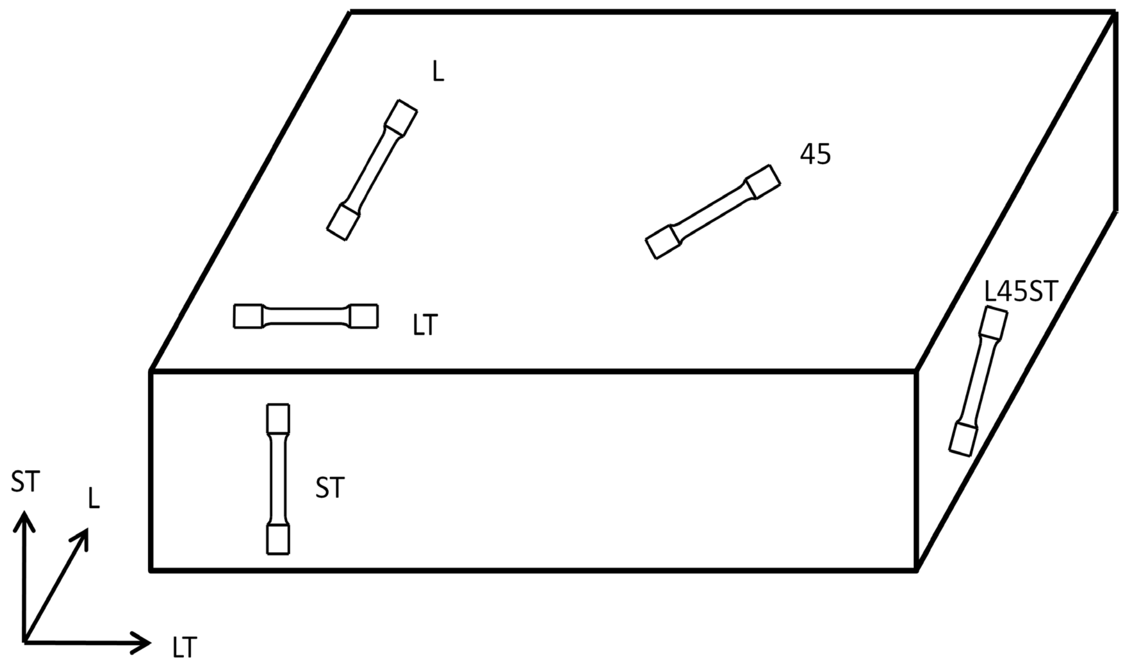


Figure 9. Diagram of tensile and compression specimen orientations extracted from 4 inch thick 2050-T84 plate.

The published A-Basis tensile properties (ref. 2), which are also the material specification (ref. 3) minimum, are presented in Table 7. The average of the three replicate tests is presented in Table 8 for ambient temperature tests and in Table 9 for cryogenic temperature tests. The individual test results are tabulated in Appendix B and the stress-strain curves are included in Appendix C.

The ambient temperature tensile properties of the four principal orientations (L, LT, ST and 45°) exceeded the published A-Basis mechanical properties for 2050 (ref. 2). Through-thickness location dependent variations were noted in the L and LT orientations. In the L orientation, parallel to the rolling direction, the specimens machined from the t/2 location had 6-7% higher strengths and 35% lower elongation values as compared to the t/6 location. For the LT orientation, tensile strength is 1-3% lower and elongation is 25% lower at t/2 than at t/6. However, the 45° orientation showed no variation in strength with through-thickness location, although elongation was higher at t/6 than at t/2. The L45ST strength and elongation values are the lowest of the orientations tested.

Examining individual data shown in Appendix B reveals that the standard deviations on these data are less than 1%. This anisotropy in the tensile properties is expected, based upon the elongated microstructure in the L orientation and the higher intensity deformation texture components in the near-midplane region of the 4 inch 2050 plate. The anisotropy is attributed to the strain gradients introduced into the plate during rolling, resulting in increased strain that occurs nearer to the t/2 location. The lower but more isotropic yield strengths at the t/6 location is consistent with the weaker deformation texture components calculated in the ODF analysis.

As 2050 was originally intended for use at ambient temperatures, no cryogenic mechanical property data are available for comparison with those obtained in the present study. Specimens in all orientations exhibited an increase in strength and modulus as temperature was decreased from ambient temperature to -320°F. Over the same temperature range, elongation increased for all orientations except LT, for which it decreased slightly. Through-thickness variations in properties similar to those observed at ambient temperature were also observed at cryogenic temperature.

For comparison, Table 10 shows the typical tensile properties for 1.85 inch thick 2195-T8 plate (ref. 16), which is the thickest plate available for 2195 used in current cryotank applications. The strength and elongation values for the 4 inch 2050-T84 plate were less than 3% lower than that of 2195-T8, both at ambient (75°F) and at cryogenic (-320°F) temperatures. Elongation reductions observed for the LT orientation in 2050 at -320°F were similar to those for 2195.

Table 7. A-Basis Tensile Properties of 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate (ref. 2, 3)

Orient.	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	E (Msi)	e_T (%)
L	66	71	10.9	6
LT	64	71	10.9	3
ST	59	69	10.5	1.5
45	65	73	--	-

Table 8. Average Ambient Temperature Tensile Results for 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate

Orient.	Plate Location	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	E (Msi)	e_T (%)
L	t/2	74.6	79.2	11.0	8.8
	t/6	70.6	73.9	10.9	13.8
LT	t/2	67.9	74.8	11.0	8.5
	t/6	69.6	75.7	10.9	11.3
ST	t/2	64.2	73.3	10.7	4.8
45	t/2	65.6	72.4	10.8	9.9
	t/6	65.4	72.8	10.8	12.0
L45ST	t/2	63.1	68.1	10.9	2.5

Table 9. Average Cryogenic Temperature Tensile Results for 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate

Orient.	Plate Location	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	E (Msi)	e_T (%)
L	t/2	85.9	95.7	12.2	10.7
	t/6	81.5	88.8	11.9	16.9
LT	t/2	78.9	91.4	12.3	7.8
	t/6	79.9	91.6	12.1	12.3
ST	t/2	73.1	87.3	11.9	5.3
45	t/2	74.2	86.4	11.8	11.2
	t/6	74.5	86.8	11.6	14.6
L45ST	t/2	73.6	82.3	12.0	3.6

Table 10. Typical Tensile Properties of 1.85 inch thick 2195-T8 Plate (ref. 16)

Orient.	75°F			-320°F		
	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	e_T (%)	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	e_T (%)
L	76	80	9.0	93	101	10.9
LT	76	83	8.1	92	104	7.6
ST	74	86	4.5	81	95	6.4
45	73	81	9.6	87	99	10.2

5. Compression Testing

Compression tests were conducted per ASTM E9-09 (ref. 17) using cylindrical specimens with a diameter of 0.500 inches and a length of 1.5 inches, resulting in a length-to-diameter (L/D) ratio of 3. Specimens were extracted from the 4 inch 2050-T84 temper plate at t/6 and t/2 locations in L, LT and 45° orientations, similar to the tensile specimens shown in Figure 9. Testing was conducted using a servohydraulic test stand at a constant crosshead speed of 0.010 ipm. Strain was measured using two back-to-back extensometers with a 1.000 inch gage length. Specimens were loaded to a plastic strain of approximately 2%, then unloaded. Tests were conducted at ambient temperature (75°F) in laboratory air and at cryogenic temperature (-320°F) immersed in liquid nitrogen. Test data were recorded at 10 Hz.

The A-Basis compressive properties (ref. 2) are shown in Table 11. The average of the three specimens tested is presented in Table 12 for both ambient and cryogenic tests. The individual test results are tabulated in Appendix B and the stress strain curves are included in Appendix D.

The ambient temperature compressive properties exceed the A-Basis properties for 2050 in the L and LT orientations. Through-thickness location dependent variations were noted in the L and LT orientations, with higher strengths and moduli at t/2 than at t/6 for all orientations. The 45° orientation showed no variation in strength or modulus with through-thickness location.

As 2050 was originally intended for use at ambient temperatures, no cryogenic mechanical property data was available for a comparison with the presently reported data. In the present study, all of the specimen orientations exhibited an increase in strength and modulus as temperature was decreased from ambient temperature to -320°F. Variations in through-thickness compressive properties similar to those observed at ambient, were also observed at cryogenic temperatures.

For comparison, the typical compressive properties for 1.85 inch thick 2195-T8 (ref. 16) plate are shown in Table 13. The strength values for the 4 inch 2050-T84 plate are 17% lower than those of 2195-T8 at ambient temperature and 10% lower at cryogenic (-320°F) temperature.

Table 11. A-Basis Compressive Properties of 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate (ref. 2)

Orient.	F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)
L	66	11.3
LT	64	11.3
ST	59	11.3

Table 12. Average Compression Test Results for 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate

Orient.	Plate Location	75°F		-320°F	
		F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)	F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)
L	t/2	74.9	11.2	86.4	12.3
	t/6	69.6	11.1	76.5	12.5
LT	t/2	77.3	11.3	89.6	12.4
	t/6	71.3	11.2	82.0	12.4
45	t/2	70.5	11.0	81.3	12.2
	t/6	69.6	11.0	81.9	12.3

Table 13. Typical Compression Properties of 1.85 inch thick 2195-T8 Plate (ref. 16)

Orient.	Plate Location	75°F		-320°F	
		F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)	F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)
L	t/2	84.4	11.1	96.0	12.4
	t/6	83.3	--	92.8	--
LT	t/2	85.5	--	--	--
	t/6	81.2	--	95.0	--
45	t/2	--	--	--	--
	t/6	82.0	11.0	92.0	12.3

6. Fracture Toughness

Fracture toughness tests were carried out per ASTM E1820-09 (ref. 18) using compact tension, C(T), specimens with a width of 2.00 inches and thickness of 0.25 inch, illustrated in Figure 10. Specimens were extracted from the 4 inch 2050 plate at the t/6 location in the following orientations: L-T, T-L and L-S, as shown in Figure 11. Precracking was carried out at ambient temperature (75°F) in laboratory air for all specimens. Crack length during precracking was measured using compliance techniques. Fracture toughness tests were conducted at ambient temperature in laboratory air and cryogenic temperature (-320°F) immersed in liquid nitrogen. Crack length during fracture testing was measured using the potential drop method. Physical precrack and fracture lengths were measured in nine locations per ASTM E1820 and used in the determination of toughness.

Results are presented in Table 14 for the average of three tests at the indicated temperatures and orientations. The individual test results are tabulated in Appendix B. All tests failed the validity requirements of ASTM E1820 due to deviations in crack front curvature. However, a comparison can still be made of the trends between the various orientations at ambient and cryogenic temperatures using conditional (K_{QJIC}) fracture toughness values. At ambient temperature, fracture toughness was highest in the L-T orientation and lowest in the T-L orientation. At cryogenic temperature, fracture toughness was highest in the L-S orientation and lowest in the T-L orientation. An increase in fracture toughness from ambient to cryogenic temperature was observed for the T-L and L-S orientations, but not for the L-T orientation. There are limited published plane strain fracture data available for 2195, however the available data (ref. 4) show minimal increase or a decrease in fracture toughness, depending on orientation, for tests conducted at 75°F to -320°F, followed by a significant increase for tests conducted at -423°F.

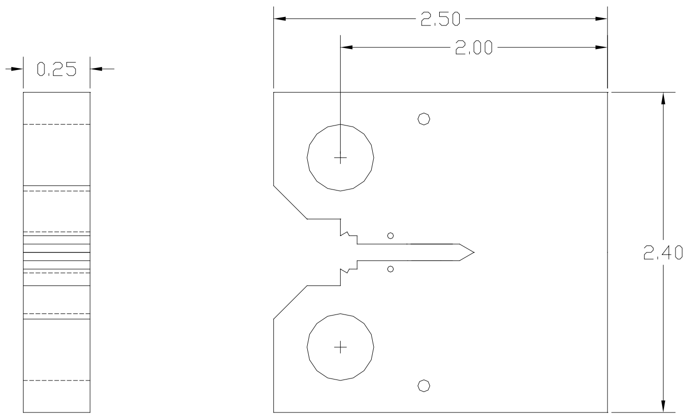


Figure 10. Compact tension specimen (all dimensions in inches).

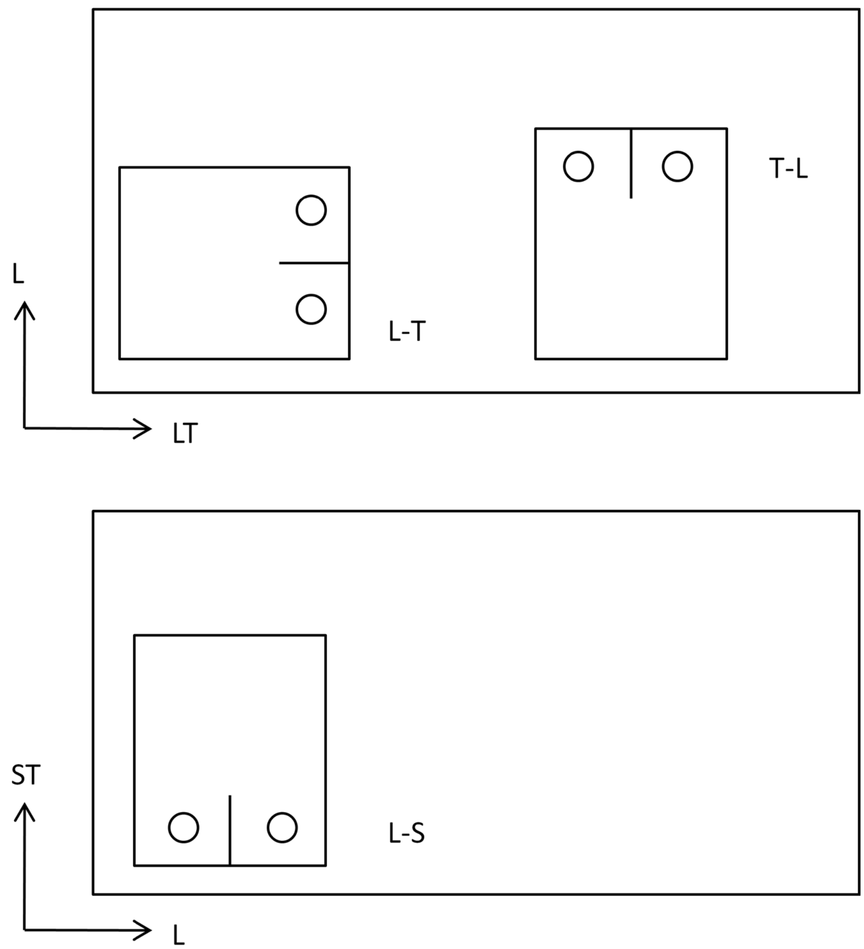


Figure 11. Compact tension specimen orientation with respect to plate.

Table 14. Fracture Toughness of 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate at Ambient and Cryogenic Temperatures

Orient.	75°F	-320°F
	K_{QJIC} (ksi√in)	K_{QJIC} (ksi√in)
L-T	38.4	32.4
T-L	24.8	28.2
L-S	33.3	44.4

7. Conclusions

Both the 2 inch and 4 inch plates exhibited elongated, lamellar microstructures typical of Al-Li rolled products. The through-thickness microstructures of both plates were uniform in regard to grain morphology, composition, hardness, and type and volume fraction of strengthening precipitates. Through-thickness variations in texture components observed in the 4 inch plate were rationalized as being due to strain gradients associated with rolling, which produces increased strain at t/2. The texture components correlated well with trends in yield strength. Stronger intensities of the deformation texture components explained the higher yield strength and greater anisotropy at the t/2 plate location in the 4 inch thick 2050-T84 tested. Conversely, at the t/6 plate location weaker intensities of deformation texture components were associated with lower yield strength but more isotropic properties observed.

This preliminary examination of one lot of 2050 showed no apparent limitations to its potential use as a cryogenic tank alloy. Notwithstanding its yield and tensile strengths being lower than those of the current cryogenic tank alloy 2195, alloy 2050 exhibited similar trends in variations of strength properties versus temperature. The fracture toughness of 2050 showed a general increase as test temperature was decreased from ambient temperature to -320°F. This observation was also corroborated by the temperature-dependent increase observed in its strength and elongation during the tensile tests. In other words, for most sample orientations both strength and elongation increased with a decrease in temperature from 75°F to -320°F.

In the future, characterization of mechanical properties should be carried out at -423°F to verify the suitability of 2050 for use in liquid hydrogen tank structures. Additional fracture testing of 2050 should include surface flaw fracture specimens to better compare with existing data for 2195.

8. References

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18. Standard Test Method for Measurement of Fracture Toughness. ASTM Designation: E1820-06 Volume 03.01 of the *2010 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, 2010.

Appendix A: Mill Certifications of 2050 Plate Used in this Study

ALCAN ROLLED PRODUCTS ALCAN

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT
Ravenswood, WV 26164 USA

SHIP TO:
Marcia Domack
NSSC Shared Serveice Center
FMS-Accounts Payable
BLD-1111, C Road
Stennis, MS 39529

SOLD TO:
NSSC Shared Serveice Center
FMS-Accounts Payable
BLD-1111, C Road
Stennis, MS 39529

CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO. & ITEM: NNL08AF41P				ALCAN ORDER NO.: 100-4861-65	
ALLOY: 2050	CLAD:	TEMPER: T84	GAUGE: 2.0"	WIDTH: 40.0"	LENGTH: 33.0"
ITEM ORDERED: 2050-T84					
CUSTOMER SPECIFICATION: AMS 4413					
PART NUMBER:		B/L NUMBER:		DATE SHIPPED: 10/28/2008	
WEIGHT SHIPPED: 259 lbs	NO. OF PIECES: 1	GOVT. CONTRACT NO.:			

CERTIFICATION

"ALCAN Rolled Products, hereby certifies that metal shipped under this order has been inspected and found in conformance with the requirements of the applicable specifications as indicated herein. Any warranty is limited to that shown on ALCAN Rolled Products' standard General Terms and Conditions of Sales. Test reports are on file, subject to examination."

ALCAN ROLLED PRODUCTS
P.O. BOX 68
RAVENSWOOD, WV 26164 USA

LaDonna B. Smith

LaDonna B. Smith - Quality Manager

LOT NUMBER	TEST DIRECTION	NO. OF TESTS	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I. MIN	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I. MAX	YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I. MIN	YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I. MAX	ELONGATION % MIN	ELONGATION % MAX	MIN	MAX
805751	L	2	75.3	75.3	71.4	70.8	14.0	13.5		
	LT	2	75.9	75.5	69.7	69.1	11.5	11.5		
	ST	2	78.1	77.7	69.0	68.1	6.5	6.0		

Fatigue **WMTR 8-29079**
Minimum Fatigue 300.0 KCycles
Maximum Fatigue 300.0 KCycles

Fracture Toughness
T-L (KIC) 30.4 KSI (SQRT. IN.)
L-T (KIC) 42.6 KSI (SQRT. IN.)
S-L (KIC) 28.8 KSI (SQRT. IN.)

Stress Corrosion **WMTR 8-28645**
Pass - WMTR

ALL LOTS ON THIS CERTIFICATION ALSO CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS
AMS-STD-2154A 100% SOINC MINUS DEAD ZONE CLASS A

CHEM COMP	ALLOY	SILICON MIN	SILICON MAX	IRON MIN	IRON MAX	COPPER MIN	COPPER MAX	MANGANESE MIN	MANGANESE MAX	MAGNESIUM MIN	MAGNESIUM MAX	CHROMIUM MIN	CHROMIUM MAX	ZINC MIN	ZINC MAX	TITANIUM MIN	TITANIUM MAX	OTHERS MIN	OTHERS MAX
		See Actual Composition																	

ALUMINIUM REMAINDER

P-880-155D (1/05)

ALCAN
ROLLED PRODUCTS

ALCAN

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT
Ravenswood, WV 26164 USA

SHIP TO:
Marcia Domack
NSSC Shared Serveice Center
FMS-Accounts Payable
BLD-1111, C Road
Stennis, MS 39529

SOLD TO:
NSSC Shared Serveice Center
FMS-Accounts Payable
BLD-1111, C Road
Stennis, MS 39529

CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO. & ITEM				ALCAN ORDER NO.	
NNL08AF41P				100-4861-65	
ALLOY	CLAD	TEMPER	GAUGE	WIDTH	LENGTH
2050		T84	2.0"	40.0"	33.0"
ITEM ORDERED					
2050-T84					
CUSTOMER SPECIFICATION					
AMS 4413					
PART NUMBER		B/L NUMBER		DATE SHIPPED	
N/A Sample Material		N/A		10/28/2008	
WEIGHT SHIPPED	NO. OF PIECES	GOVT. CONTRACT NO.			
259 lbs	1	N/A			

CERTIFICATION

"ALCAN Rolled Products, hereby certifies that metal shipped under this order has been inspected and found in conformance with the requirements of the applicable specifications as indicated herein. Any warranty is limited to that shown on ALCAN Rolled Products' standard General Terms and Conditions of Sales. Test reports are on file, subject to examination."

ALCAN ROLLED PRODUCTS
P.O. BOX 68
RAVENSWOOD, WV 26164 USA

LaDonna B. Smith

LaDonna B. Smith - Quality Manager

LOT NUMBER	TEST DIRECTION	NO. OF TESTS	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I.		YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I.		ELONGATION %			
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
805751	Si = 0.03	Fe = 0.05	Cu = 3.56	Mn = 0.38	Cr = 0.01	Zn = 0.03	Ti = 0.02	Zr = 0.10	Ag = 0.35	Li = 0.88

Others-Each = 0.05 Max Others Total = 0.15 Max Al Remainder

This test report shall note be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory or authorized quality delegate. The recording of false, fictitious, or fraudulent statemnts or entries on this certificate may be punished as a felony under federal law.

Chemistry by OES spark.

When fracture toughness test requires, tested per ASTM E399.

When tensile test required, tester per ASTM E8; B557

"End of Certification"

CHEM COMP	SILICON		IRON		COPPER		MANGANESE		MAGNESIUM		CHROMIUM		ZINC		TITANIUM		OTHERS	
ALLOY	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
	See Actual Composition																	
	ALUMINIUM REMAINDER																	

P-880-155D (1/05)

ALCAN
ROLLED PRODUCTS

ALCAN

Accredited Nadcap Materials Testing Laboratory

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT

RAVENSWOOD, WV 26164 USA

NASA LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER
ATTN: MARCIA DOMACK
4 SOUTH MARVIN STREET
HAMPTON VA
23681

NSSC SHARED SERVICES CENTER
FMD-ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
BLD-1111, C ROAD
STENNIS, MS
39529

NASA 779803 2413F INCLUSION SERIAL#: 20090814779803 PAGE 1 OF 2

CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO. & ITEM			ALCAN ORDER NO.	
NNL09AB74P			108-106027	
ALLOY	CLAD.	TEMPER	GAUGE	WIDTH	LENGTH
2050	00	T84	4.00000	64.000	120.000

ITEM ORDERED: LITHIUM - AEROSPACE LITHIUM MILL

CUSTOMER SPECIFICATION: AMS 4413

PART NUMBER	B/L NUMBER	DATE SHIPPED
	779800	08/14/09

WEIGHT SHIPPED	NO. OF PIECES	GOVT. CONTRACT NO.
3,030	1	

CERTIFICATION

"ALCAN Rolled Products, hereby certifies that metal shipped under this order has been inspected and found in conformance with the requirements of the applicable specifications as indicated herein. Any warranty is limited to that shown on ALCAN Rolled Products' standard General Terms and Conditions of Sales. Test reports are on file, subject to examination."

ALCAN ROLLED PRODUCTS
Rt 2 South, Century Road
P.O. BOX 68
RAVENSWOOD, WV 26164 USA

LaDonna B. Smith

LaDonna B. Smith - Quality Manager

LOT NUMBER	TEST DIRECTION	NO. OF TESTS	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I. MIN.	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I. MAX.	YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I. MIN.	YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I. MAX.	ELONGATION % MIN.	ELONGATION % MAX.	MIN	MAX
278111			***** T84				*****			
	L	2	73.7	73.9	70.0	70.3	13.5	14.0		
	LT	2	75.0	75.6	68.1	69.0	10.5	11.0		
	ST	2	74.0	74.1	63.3	64.7	5.0	5.0		

FRACTURE TOUGHNESS
L-T (KIC) 32.8 KSI (SQRT.IN.)
T-L (KIC) 26.8 KSI (SQRT.IN.)
S-L (KIC) 23.5 KSI (SQRT.IN.)

ALL LOTS ON THIS CERTIFICATION ALSO CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

ASTM B594(LITHIUM) 100% SONIC MINUS DEAD ZONE CLASS A

CHEM COMP ALLOY	SILICON MIN.	SILICON MAX.	IRON MIN.	IRON MAX.	COPPER MIN.	COPPER MAX.	MANGANESE MIN.	MANGANESE MAX.	MAGNESIUM MIN.	MAGNESIUM MAX.	CHROMIUM MIN.	CHROMIUM MAX.	ZINC MIN.	ZINC MAX.	TITANIUM MIN.	TITANIUM MAX.	OTHERS EACH MAX.	OTHERS TOTAL MAX.
SEE ACTUAL CHEMICAL COMPOSITION																		

ALUMINUM REMAINDER

P-860-155D (1/05)

ALCAN ROLLED PRODUCTS

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT

RAVENSWOOD, WV 26164 USA

NASA LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER
ATTN: MARCIA DOMACK
4 SOUTH MARVIN STREET
HAMPTON VA
23681

NSSC SHARED SERVICES CENTER
FMD-ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
BLD-1111, C ROAD
STENNIS, MS
39529

NASA 779803 2413F INCLUSION SERIAL#: 20090814779803 PAGE 2 OF 2

CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO. & ITEM: NNL09AB74P				ALCAN ORDER NO.: 108-106027	
ALLOY: 2050	CLAD: 00	TEMPER: T84	GAUGE: 4.00000	WIDTH: 64.000	LENGTH: 120.000
ITEM ORDERED: LITHIUM - AEROSPACE LITHIUM MILL					
CUSTOMER SPECIFICATION: AMS 4413					
PART NUMBER:		B/L NUMBER: 779800		DATE SHIPPED: 08/14/09	
WEIGHT SHIPPED: 3,030	NO. OF PIECES: 1	GOVT. CONTRACT NO.:			

CERTIFICATION

"ALCAN Rolled Products, hereby certifies that metal shipped under this order has been inspected and found in conformance with the requirements of the applicable specifications as indicated herein. Any warranty is limited to that shown on ALCAN Rolled Products' standard General Terms and Conditions of Sales. Test reports are on file, subject to examination."

ALCAN ROLLED PRODUCTS
Rt 2 South, Century Road
P.O. BOX 68
RAVENSWOOD, WV 26164 USA

LaDonna B. Smith

LaDonna B. Smith - Quality Manager

LOT NUMBER	TEST DIRECTION	NO. OF TESTS	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I. MIN.	ULTIMATE STRENGTH K.S.I. MAX.	YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I. MIN.	YIELD STRENGTH K.S.I. MAX.	ELONGATION % MIN.	ELONGATION % MAX.	MIN	MAX

ACTUAL CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

278111 C SI= 0.03 FE= 0.05 CU= 3.48 MN= 0.36 MG= 0.34
ZN= 0.01 AG= 0.36 LI= 0.90 ZR= 0.09
OTHERS-EACH: .05 MAX. OTHERS TOTAL: .15 MAX. AL REMAINDER

THIS TEST REPORT SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED EXCEPT IN FULL, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE LABORATORY OR AUTHORIZED QUALITY DELEGATE. THE RECORDING OF FALSE, FICTITIOUS, OR FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS OR ENTRIES ON THE CERTIFICATE MAY BE PUNISHED AS A FELONY UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

CHEMISTRY BY OES: ARRSPARK

CHEMISTRIES REPORTED IN PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT.

WHEN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TEST REQUIRED, TESTED PER ASTM E399.

WHEN TENSILE TEST REQUIRED, TESTED PER ASTM E8; B557.

DUNS Number: 090570149; CAGE Code: 1YWL9

"END OF CERTIFICATION"

CHEM COMP	ALLOY	SILICON MIN.	SILICON MAX.	IRON MIN.	IRON MAX.	COPPER MIN.	COPPER MAX.	MANGANESE MIN.	MANGANESE MAX.	MAGNESIUM MIN.	MAGNESIUM MAX.	CHROMIUM MIN.	CHROMIUM MAX.	ZINC MIN.	ZINC MAX.	TITANIUM MIN.	TITANIUM MAX.	OTHERS EACH MAX.	OTHERS TOTAL MAX.
	SEE ACTUAL CHEMICAL COMPOSITION																		

ALUMINUM REMAINDER

P-860-155D (1/05)

Appendix B: Individual Tensile, Compression and Fracture Toughness Test Data for 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate

Table B1. 2050-T84 Ambient Temperature (75°F) Tensile Results

Specimen #	Orientation	Through Thickness Location	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	E (Msi)	e_T (%)
1	L	t/6	70.6	73.9	10.8	13.81
2	L	t/6	70.5	73.9	10.8	13.73
3	L	t/6	70.7	74.0	10.8	13.87
		Average	70.6	73.9	10.8	13.80
1	L	t/2	74.8	79.2	10.9	6.69*
2	L	t/2	74.8	79.3	10.9	8.53
3	L	t/2	74.5	79.1	10.9	9.07
		Average	74.7	79.2	10.9	8.80
1	LT	t/6	68.8	75.6	10.9	7.04*
2	LT	t/6	68.9	75.7	10.9	11.51
3	LT	t/6	70.6	75.8	10.8	11.03
		Average	69.4	75.7	10.9	11.27
1	LT	t/2	67.8	74.8	11.0	6.98*
2	LT	t/2	67.9	74.7	11.0	8.83
3	LT	t/2	68.3	74.9	11.0	8.11
		Average	68.0	74.8	11.0	8.47
1	ST	t/2	64.3	73.3	10.7	4.72
2	ST	t/2	64.3	73.2	10.7	4.68
3	ST	t/2	64.1	73.5	10.7	4.98
		Average	64.2	73.3	10.7	4.79
1	L45ST	t/2	63.7	68.7	10.9	2.36
2	L45ST	t/2	62.8	67.8	10.9	2.60
3	L45ST	t/2	62.8	67.8	10.9	2.60
		Average	63.1	68.1	10.9	2.52
1	45	t/6	65.6	72.9	10.7	11.66
2	45	t/6	65.4	72.9	10.7	12.23
3	45	t/6	65.2	72.6	10.7	12.11
		Average	65.4	72.8	10.7	12.00
1	45	t/2	65.9	72.7	10.7	9.63
2	45	t/2	65.6	72.4	10.7	9.71
4	45	t/2	65.4	72.3	10.7	10.31
		Average	65.6	72.4	10.7	9.88

*Specimen broke outside extensometer knife edge, not included in average elongation

Table B2. 2050-T84 Cryogenic Temperature (-320°F) Tensile Results

Specimen #	Orientation	Through Thickness Location	F_{ty} (ksi)	F_{tu} (ksi)	E (Msi)	e_T (%)
4	L	t/6	81.4	88.5	12.0	14.98*
5	L	t/6	81.7	88.8	12.0	14.98*
6	L	t/6	81.5	88.8	11.7	16.70**
7	L	t/6	81.4	88.9	11.8	17.10**
		Average	81.5	88.8	11.9	16.90
4	L	t/2	—	95.9	12.1	—***
5	L	t/2	86.1	95.8	12.1	11.05
6	L	t/2	85.7	95.5	12.3	10.41
		Average	85.9	95.7	12.2	10.73
4	LT	t/6	79.4	91.5	12.1	12.00
5	LT	t/6	79.5	91.6	11.9	12.25
6	LT	t/6	80.6	91.6	12.1	12.33
		Average	79.9	91.6	12.0	12.29
4	LT	t/2	79.1	91.7	12.3	8.39
5	LT	t/2	78.7	91.4	12.2	8.85
6	LT	t/2	78.9	91.2	12.2	6.75
		Average	78.9	91.4	12.2	7.80
4	ST	t/2	73.1	87.6	11.9	5.45
5	ST	t/2	73.0	87.0	11.9	4.84***
6	ST	t/2	73.1	87.4	11.9	5.23
		Average	73.1	87.3	11.9	5.34
4	L45ST	t/2	72.9	81.4	12.0	3.48
5	L45ST	t/2	71.8	80.7	11.9	4.08
6	L45ST	t/2	76.1	84.8	11.9	3.19
		Average	73.6	82.3	11.9	3.58
4	45	t/6	74.5	86.7	11.6	14.63**
5	45	t/6	74.5	86.8	11.5	14.55**
6	45	t/6	74.6	87.0	11.8	14.65**
		Average	74.5	86.8	11.6	14.61
5	45	t/2	74.7	87.0	11.7	11.06
6	45	t/2	73.9	86.0	11.8	11.48
7	45	t/2	74.0	86.2	11.8	11.10
		Average	74.2	86.4	11.8	11.21

*Extensometer off scale, not included in average elongation; **Used 0.9 inch gage length extensometer; ***Extensometer slipped, not included in average elongation

Table B3. 2050-T84 Ambient Temperature (75°F) Compression Results

Specimen #	Orientation	Through Thickness Location	F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)
1	L	t/2	74.6	11.1
2	L	t/2	74.6	11.1
3	L	t/2	75.3	11.2
		Average	74.9	11.2
1	L	t/6	69.3	11.1
3	L	t/6	69.5	11.1
4	L	t/6	69.9	11.1
		Average	69.6	11.1
1	LT	t/2	77.4	11.3
2	LT	t/2	77.3	11.3
3	LT	t/2	77.3	11.3
		Average	77.3	11.3
1	LT	t/6	71.4	11.2
2	LT	t/6	71.6	11.2
3	LT	t/6	71.0	11.2
		Average	71.3	11.2
1	45	t/2	70.2	11.0
2	45	t/2	70.1	11.0
3	45	t/2	71.1	11.0
		Average	70.5	11.0
1	45	t/6	69.6	11.0
2	45	t/6	69.9	11.0
3	45	t/6	69.2	11.0
		Average	69.6	11.0

Table B4. 2050-T84 Cryogenic Temperature (-320°F) Compression Results

Specimen #	Orientation	Through Thickness Location	F_{cy} (ksi)	E_c (Msi)
4	L	t/2	86.7	12.3
5	L	t/2	86.3	12.3
6	L	t/2	86.2	12.3
		Average	86.4	12.3
5	L	t/6	75.5	12.4
6	L	t/6	78.7	12.5
2	L	t/6	75.2	12.7
		Average	76.5	12.5
4	LT	t/2	90.1	12.2
5	LT	t/2	89.8	12.5
6	LT	t/2	88.8	12.5
		Average	89.6	12.4
4	LT	t/6	82.1	12.4
5	LT	t/6	81.7	12.3
6	LT	t/6	82.1	12.4
		Average	82.0	12.4
4	45	t/2	80.4	12.1
5	45	t/2	81.1	12.2
6	45	t/2	82.5	12.2
		Average	81.3	12.2
4	45	t/6	86.8	12.3
5	45	t/6	79.7	12.2
6	45	t/6	79.3	12.3
		Average	81.9	12.3

Table B5. 2050-T84 Ambient Temperature (75°F) Fracture Toughness Results

Specimen #	Orientation	Through Thickness Location	K_{QJIC} (ksi√in)
4	L-T	t/6	37.6
5	L-T	t/6	39.1
		Average	38.4
1	T-L	t/6	22.4
2	T-L	t/6	26.3
4	T-L	t/6	25.7
		Average	24.8
1	L-S	t/6	38.7
2	L-S	t/6	36.3
3	L-S	t/6	24.8
		Average	33.3

Table B6. 2050-T84 Cryogenic Temperature (-320°F) Fracture Toughness Results

Specimen #	Orientation	Through Thickness Location	K_{QJIC} (ksi√in)
6	L-T	t/6	34.1
7	L-T	t/6	34.4
9	L-T	t/6	28.8
		Average	32.4
5	T-L	t/6	27.2
6	T-L	t/6	28.0
8	T-L	t/6	29.5
		Average	28.2
4	L-S	t/6	43.7
5	L-S	t/6	45.3
6	L-S	t/6	44.1
		Average	44.4

Appendix C: Individual Stress-Strain Curves for Tensile Tests on 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate

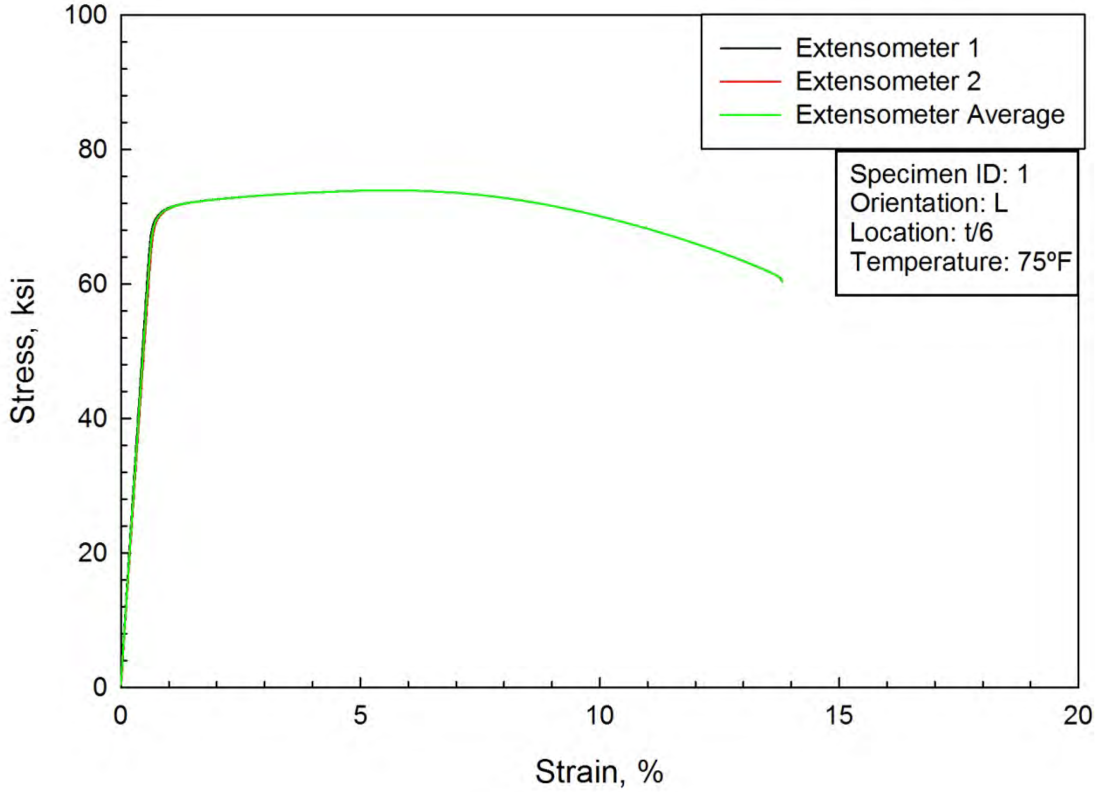

Figure C1. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

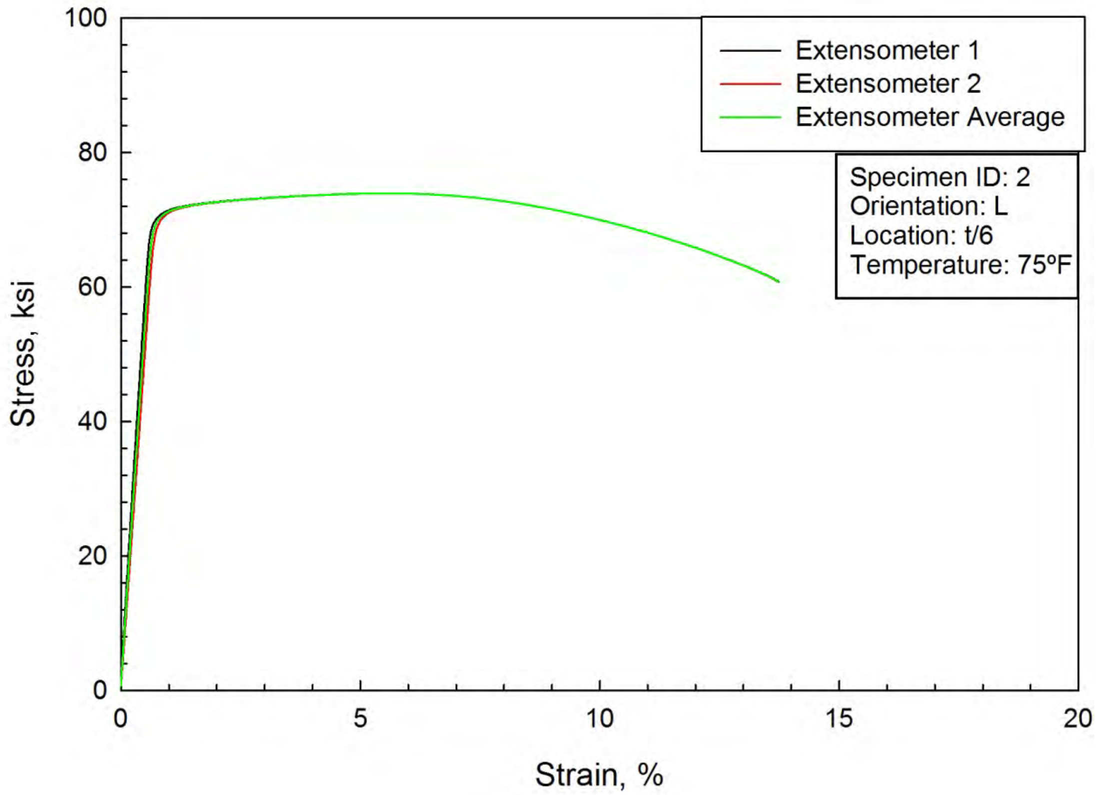

Figure C2. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

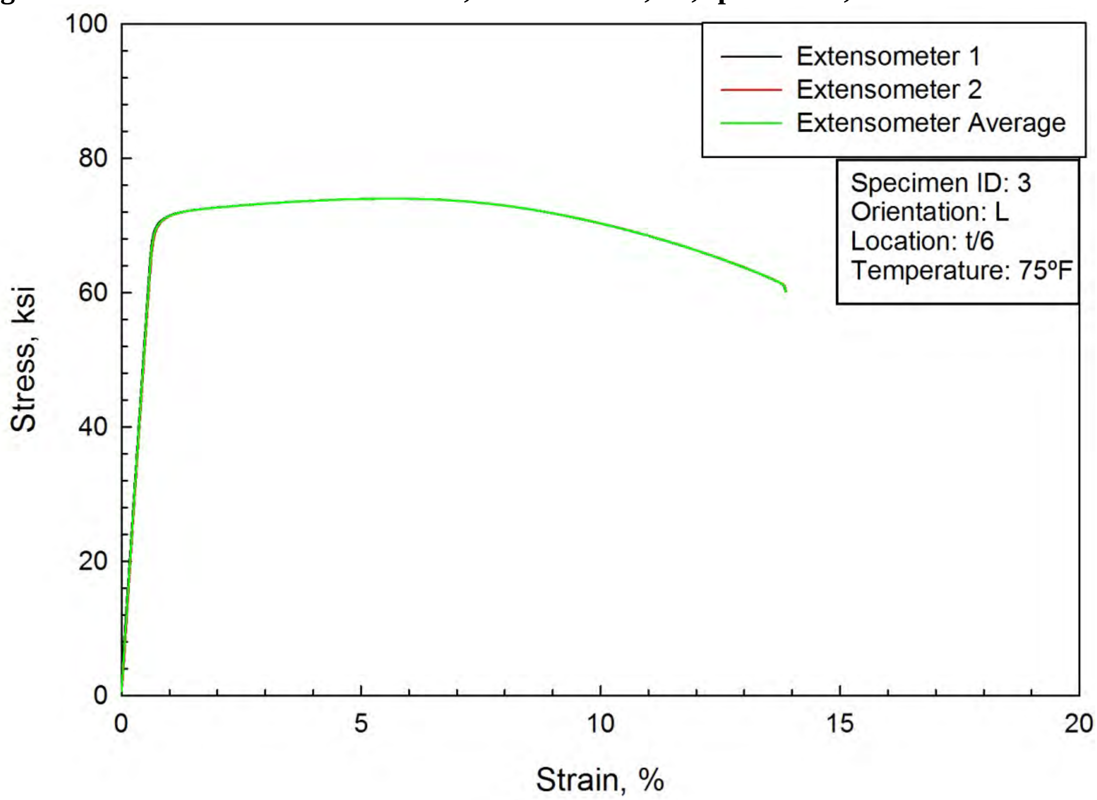

Figure C3. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

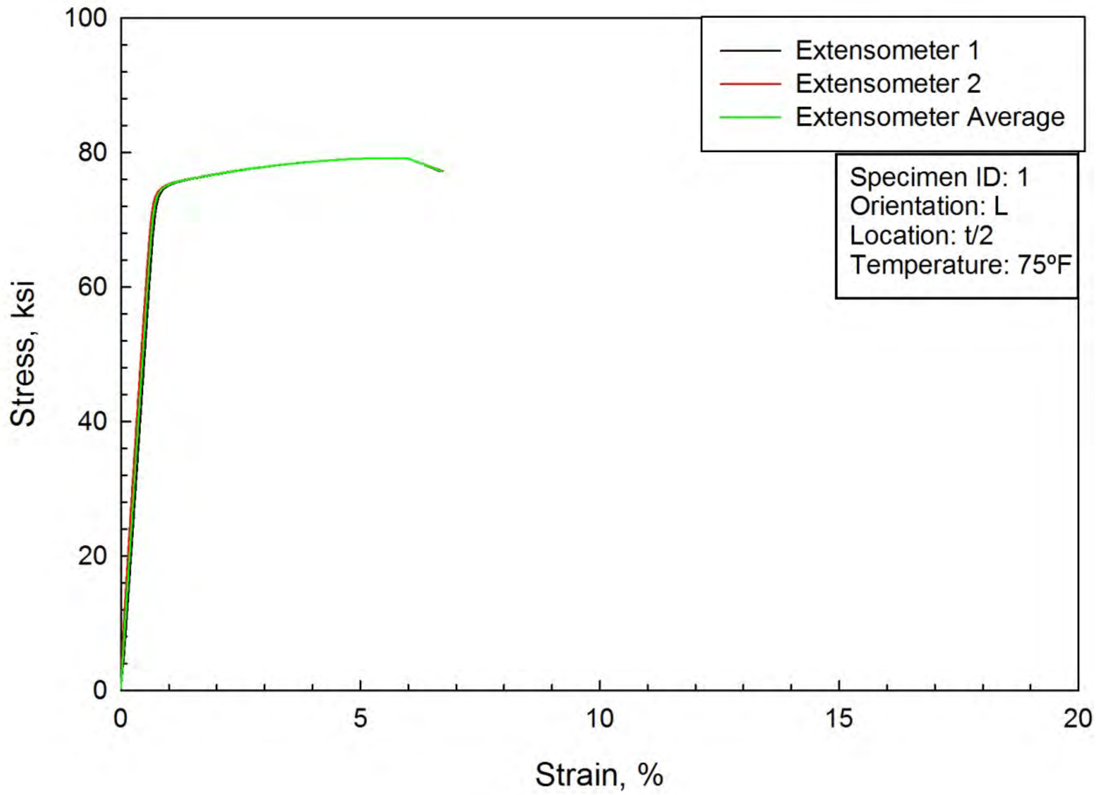

Figure C4. **Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.**

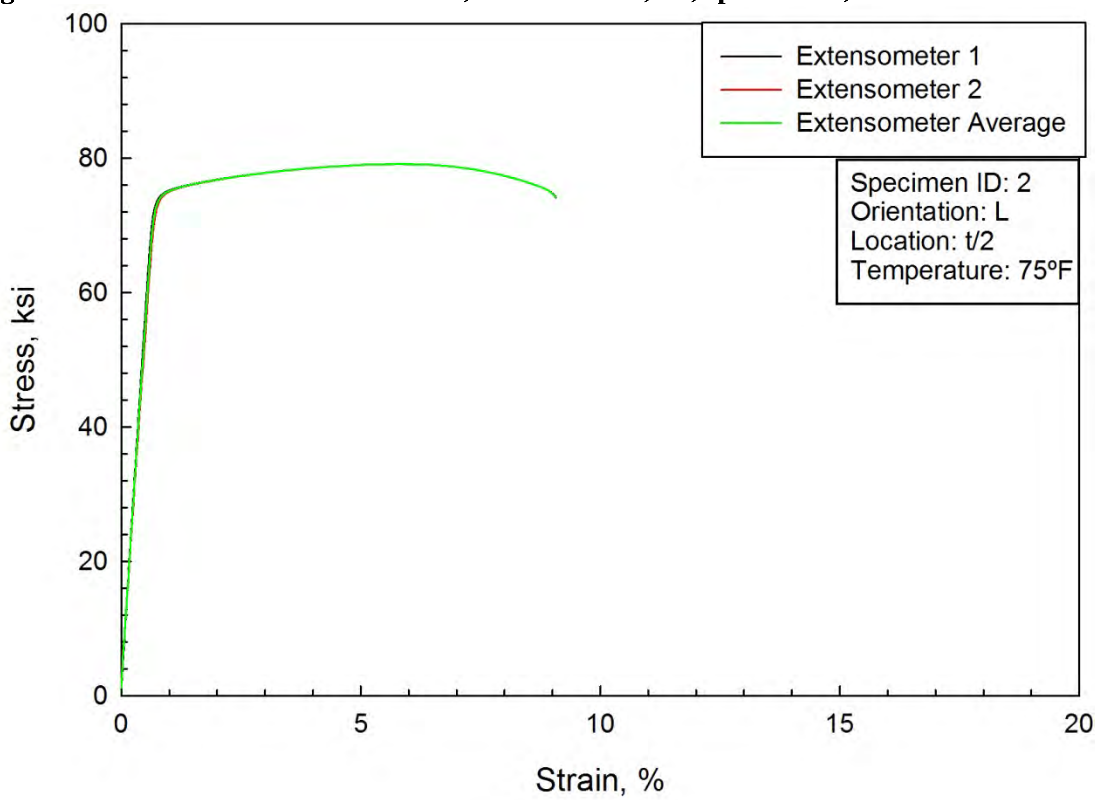

Figure C5. **Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.**

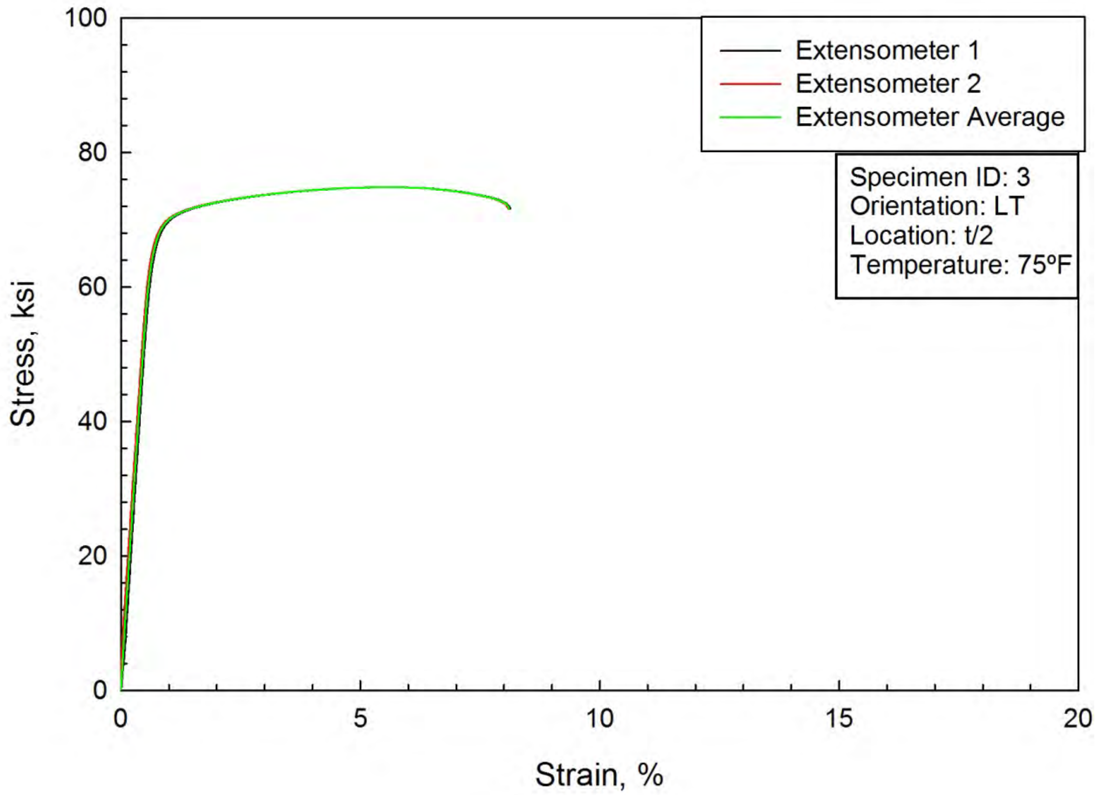

Figure C6. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

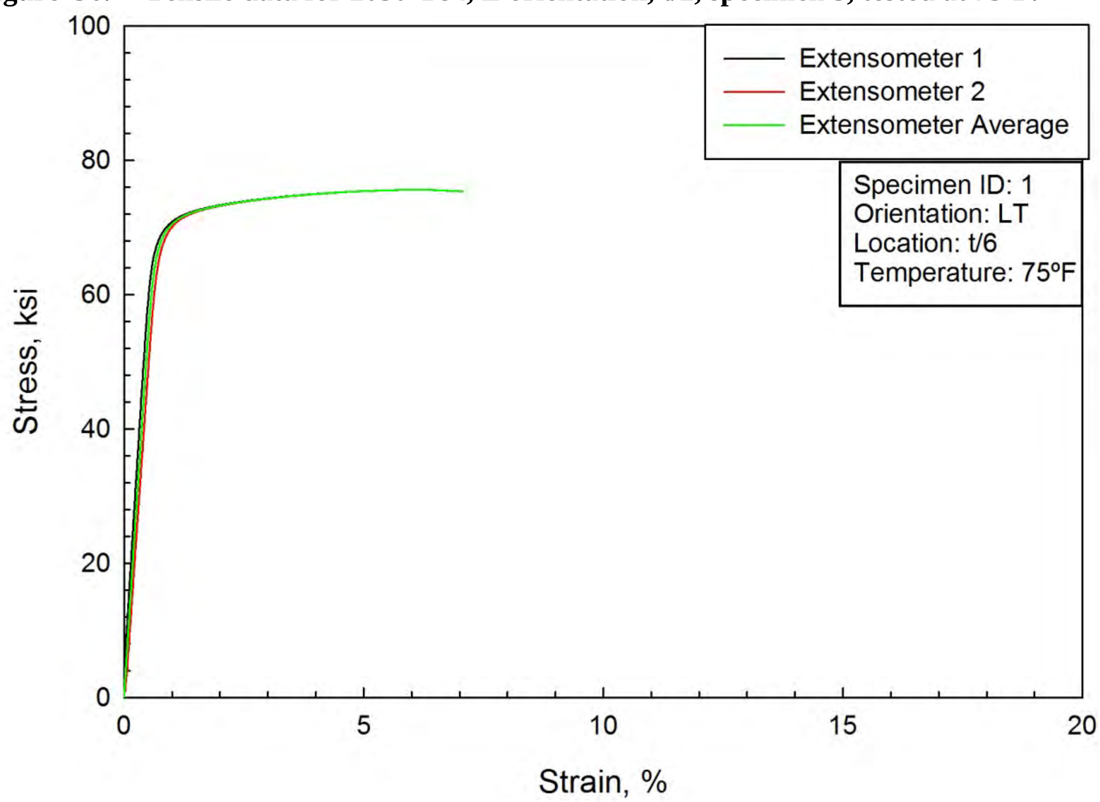

Figure C7. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

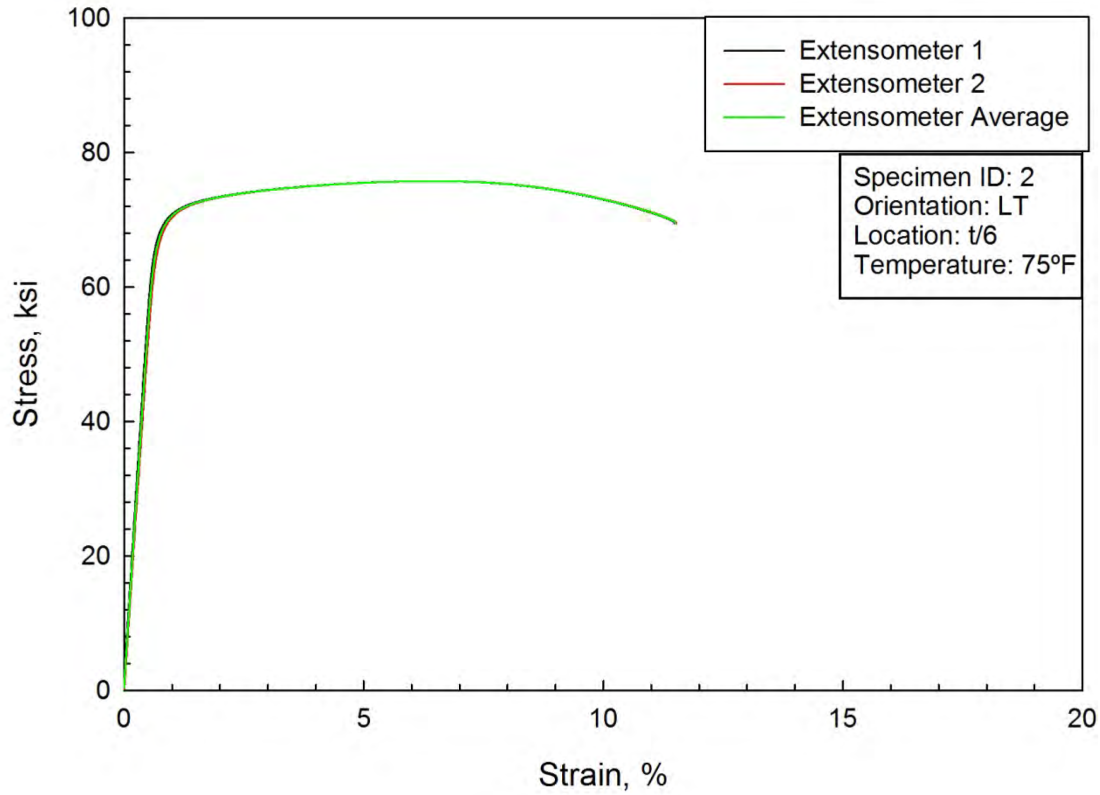

Figure C8. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

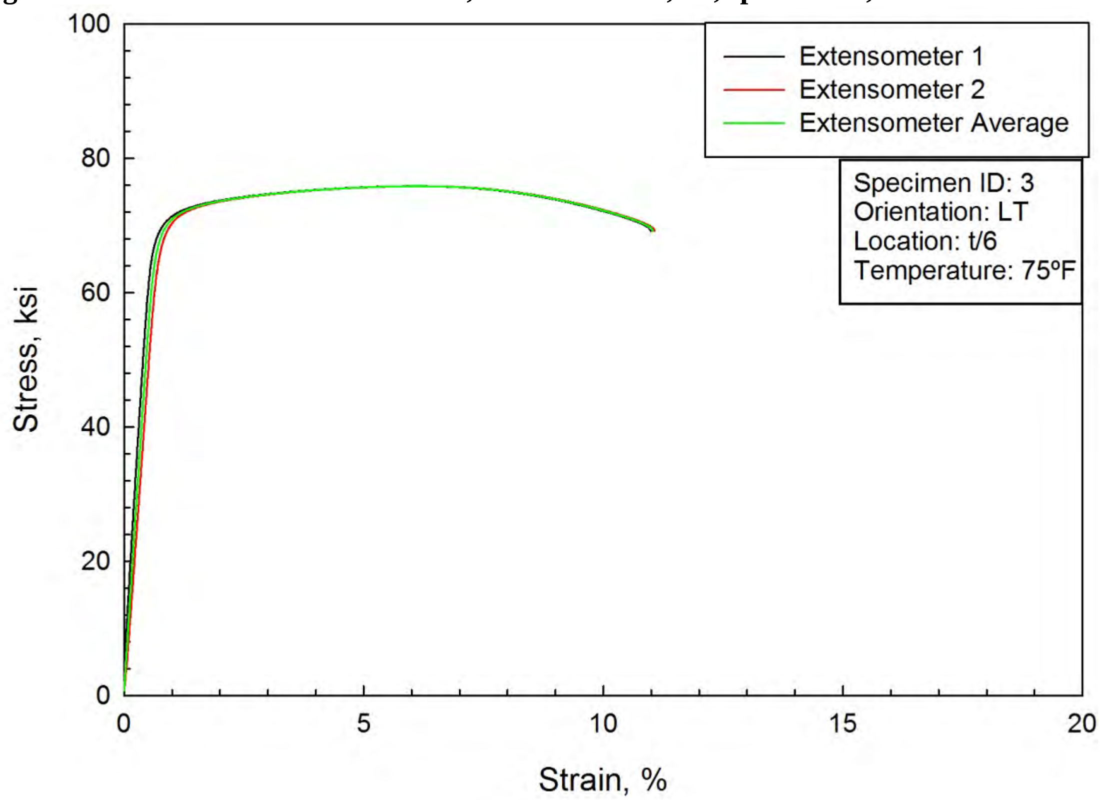

Figure C9. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

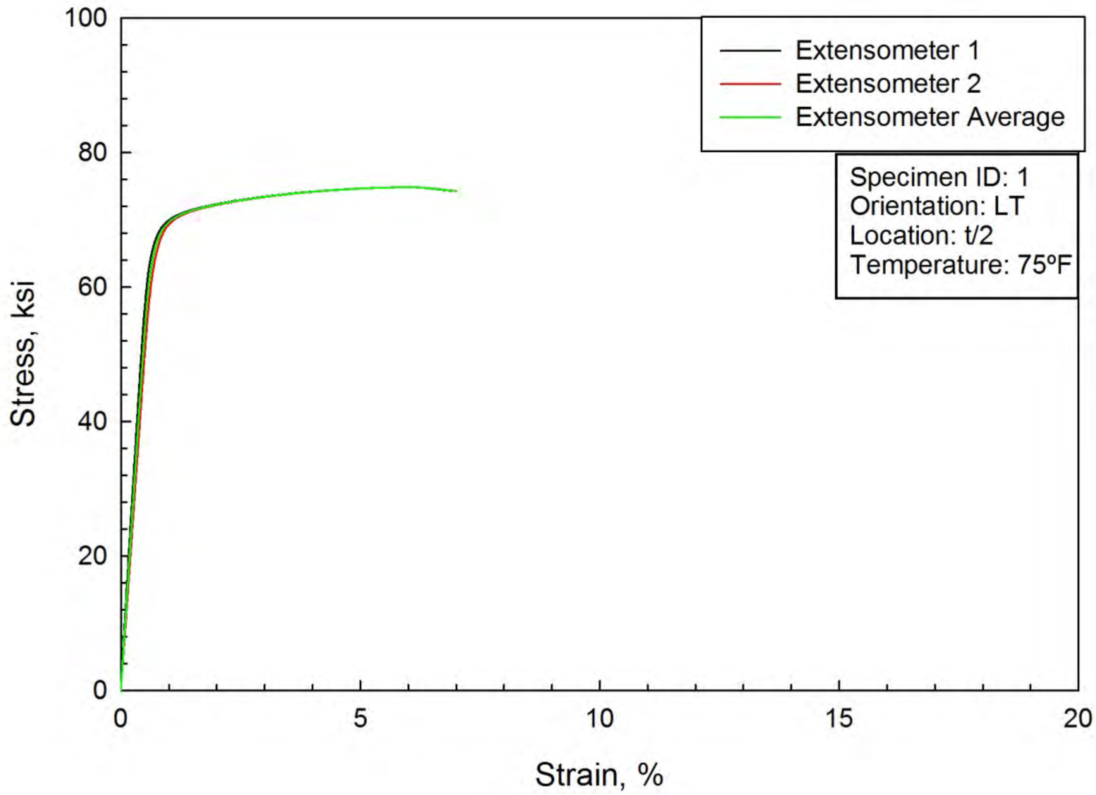

Figure C10. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

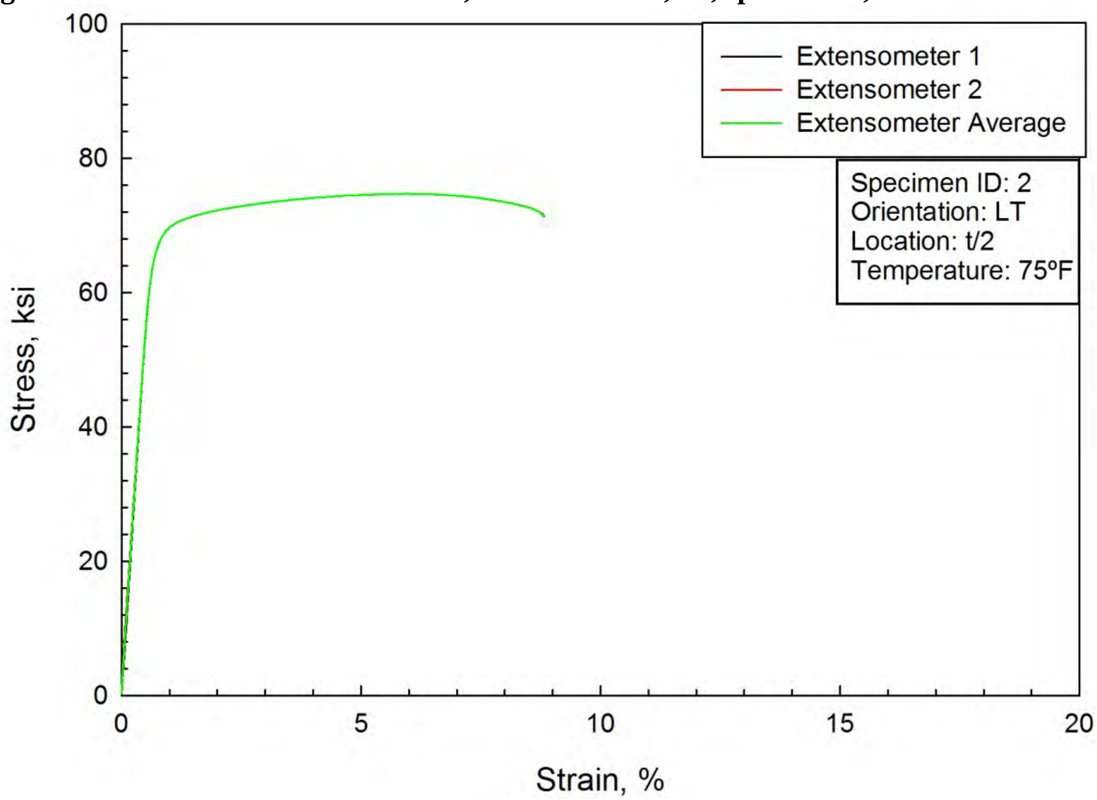

Figure C11. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

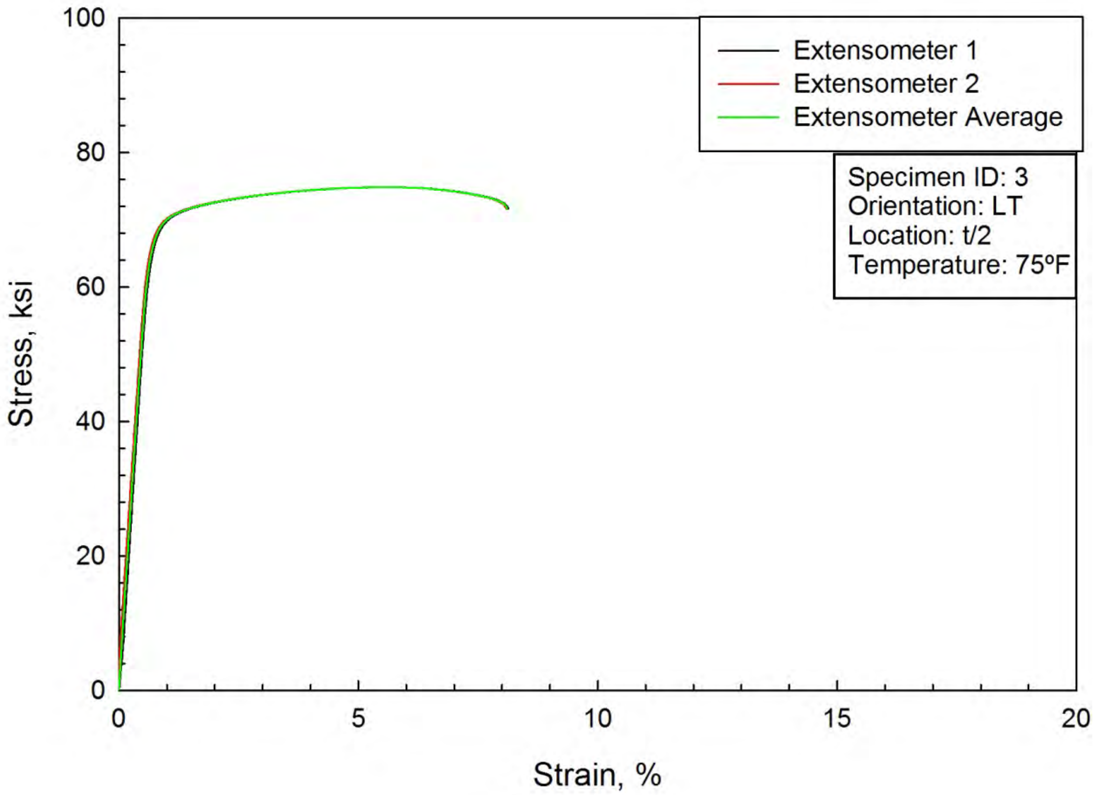

Figure C12. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

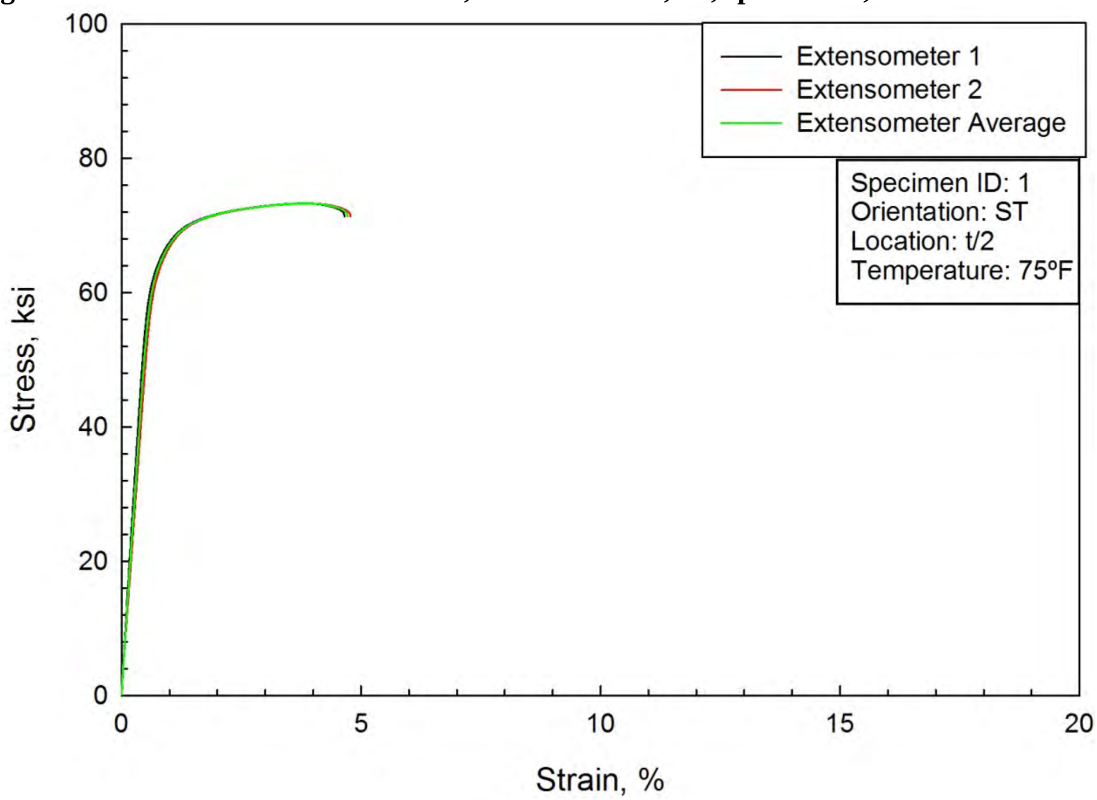

Figure C13. Tensile data for 2050-T84, ST orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

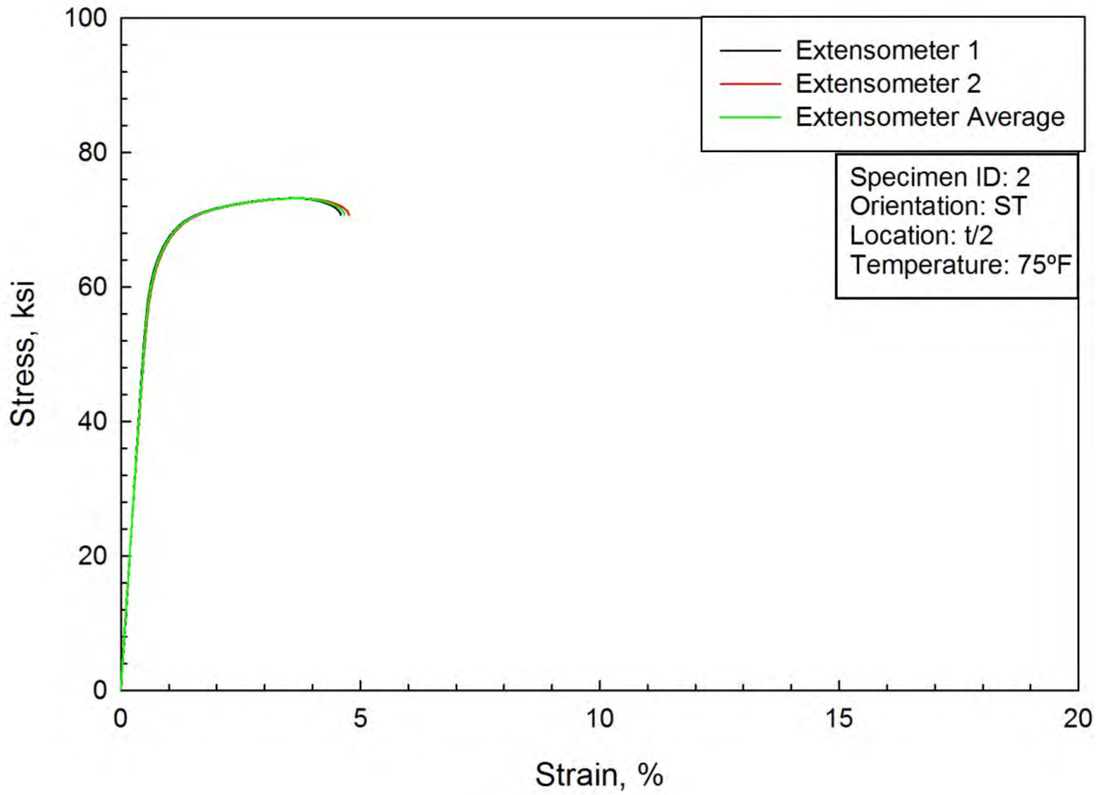

Figure C14. Tensile data for 2050-T84, ST orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

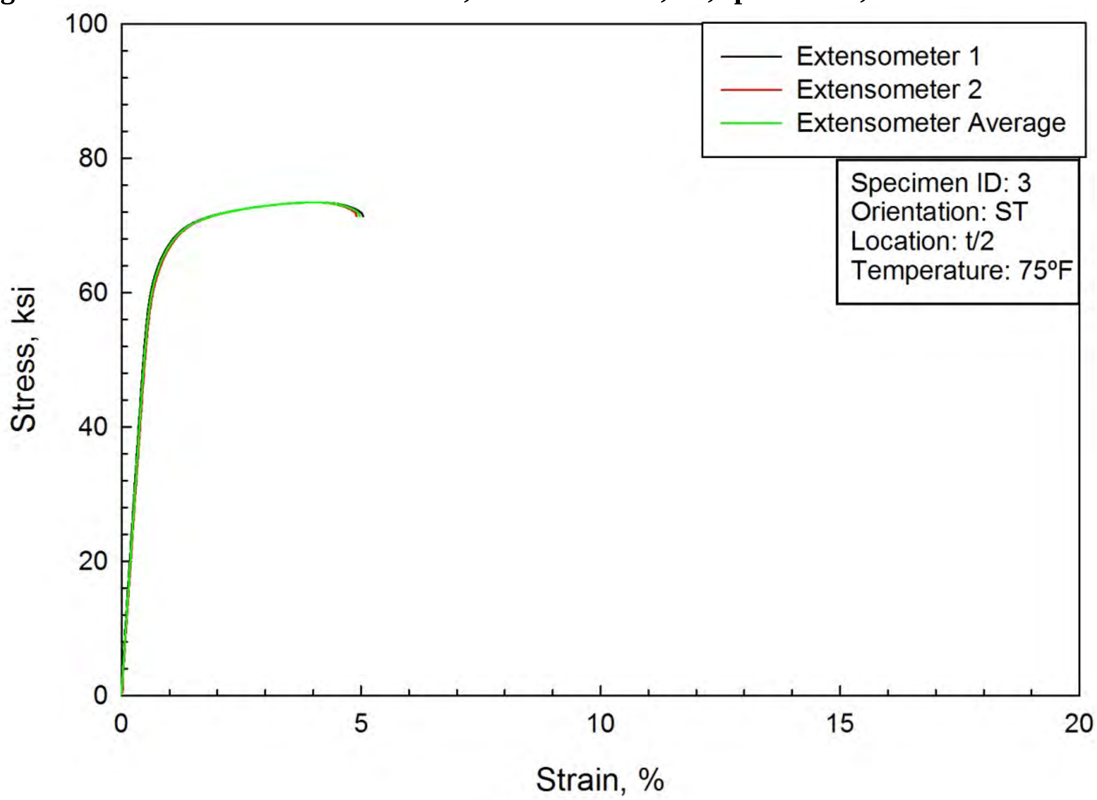

Figure C15. Tensile data for 2050-T84, ST orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

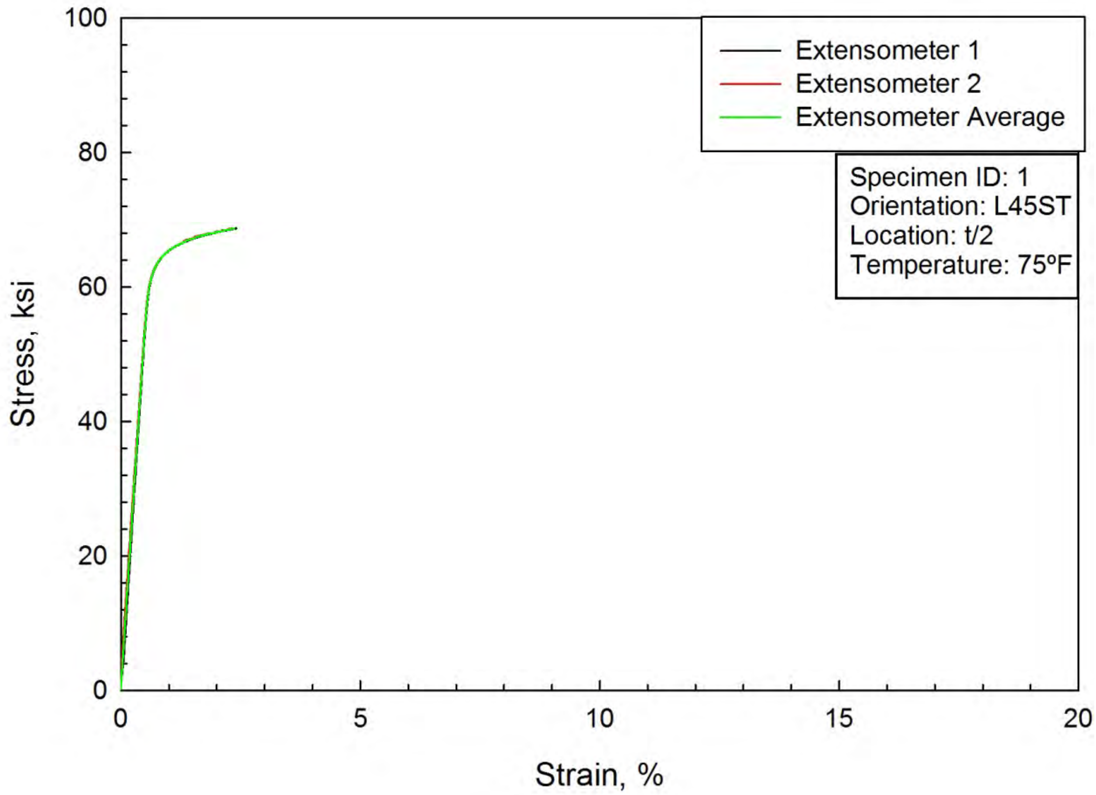

Figure C16. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L45ST orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

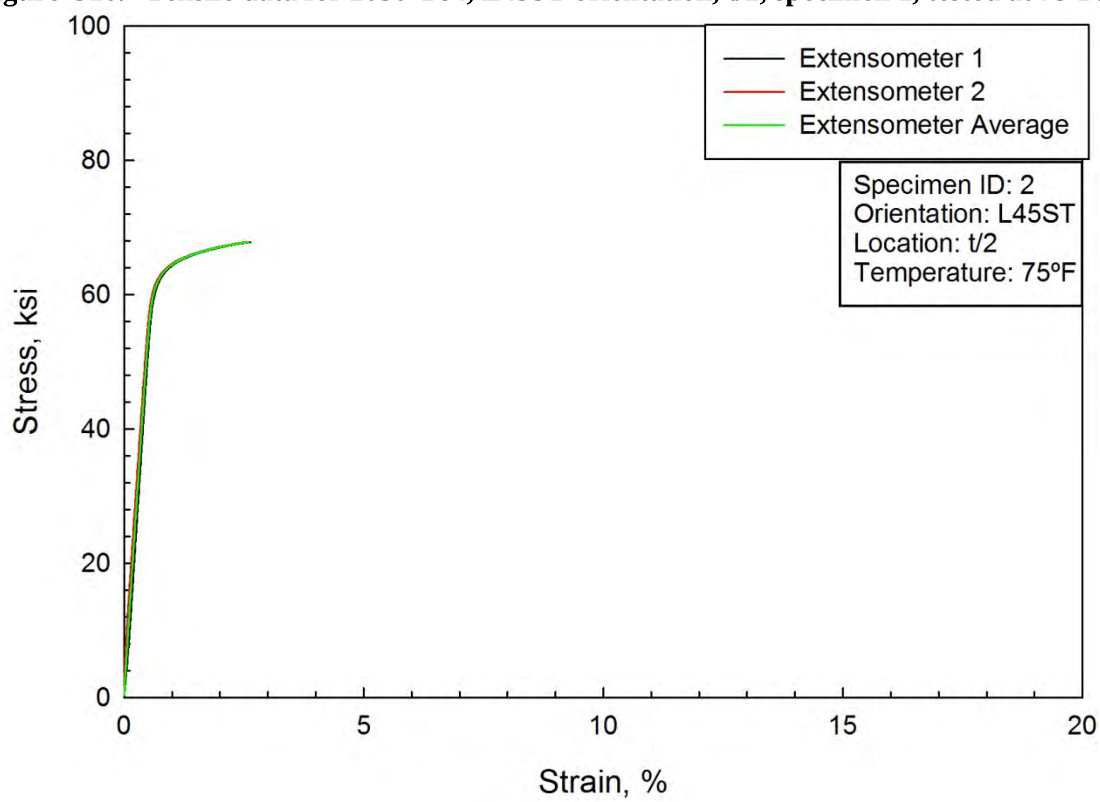

Figure C17. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L45ST orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

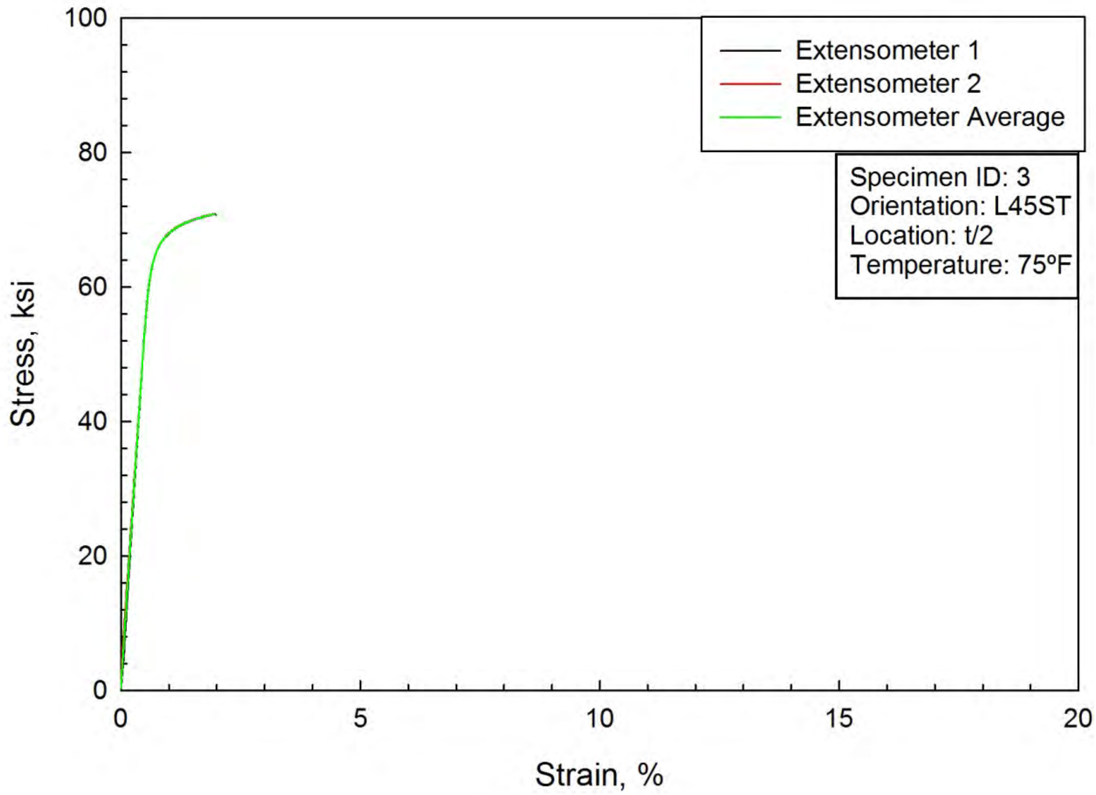

Figure C18. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L45ST orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

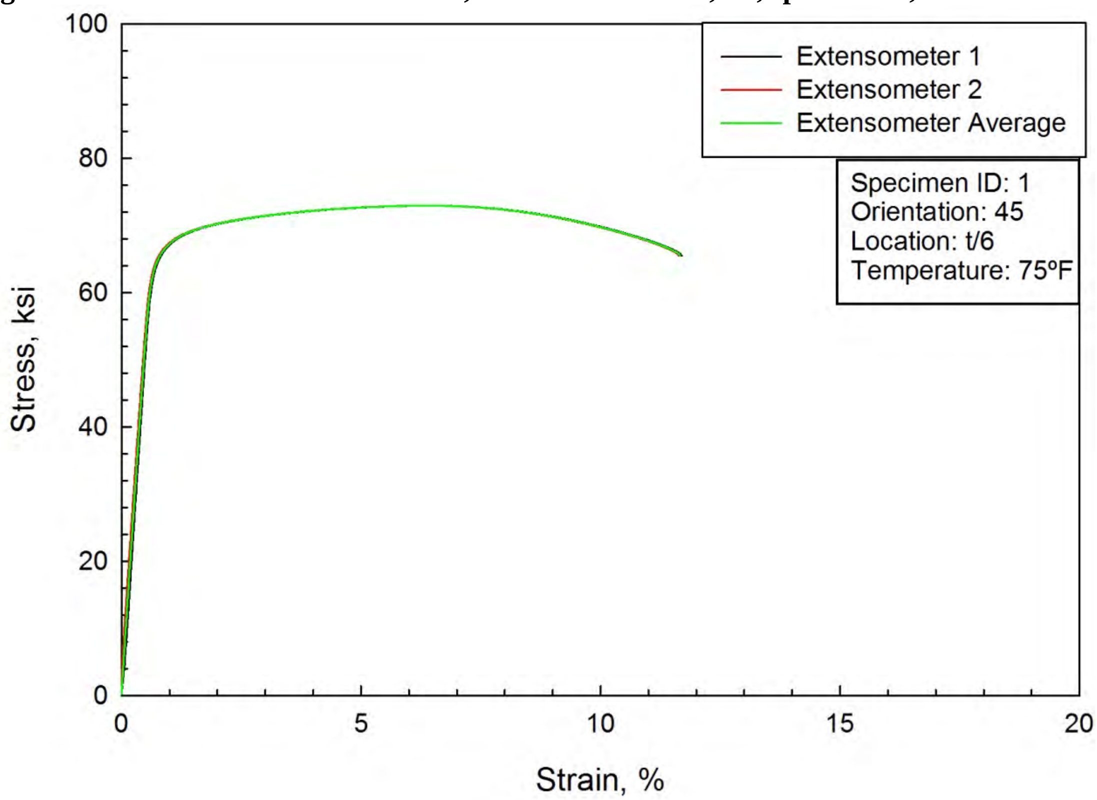

Figure C19. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

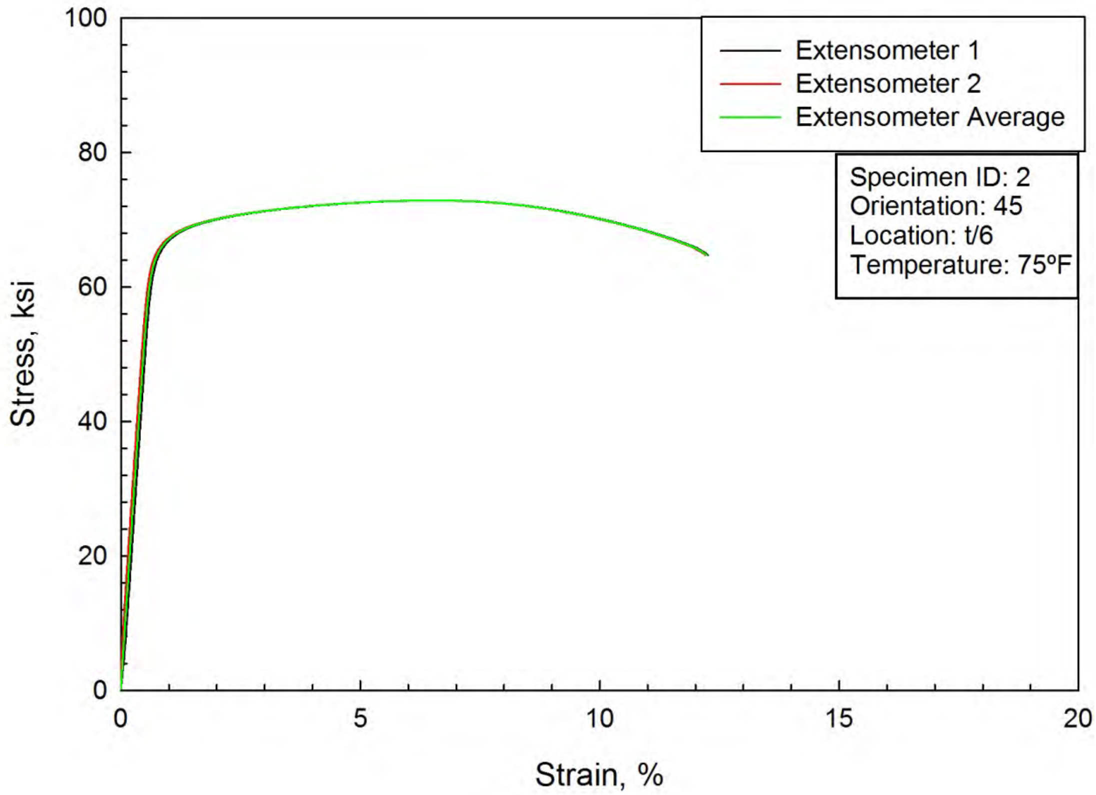

Figure C20. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

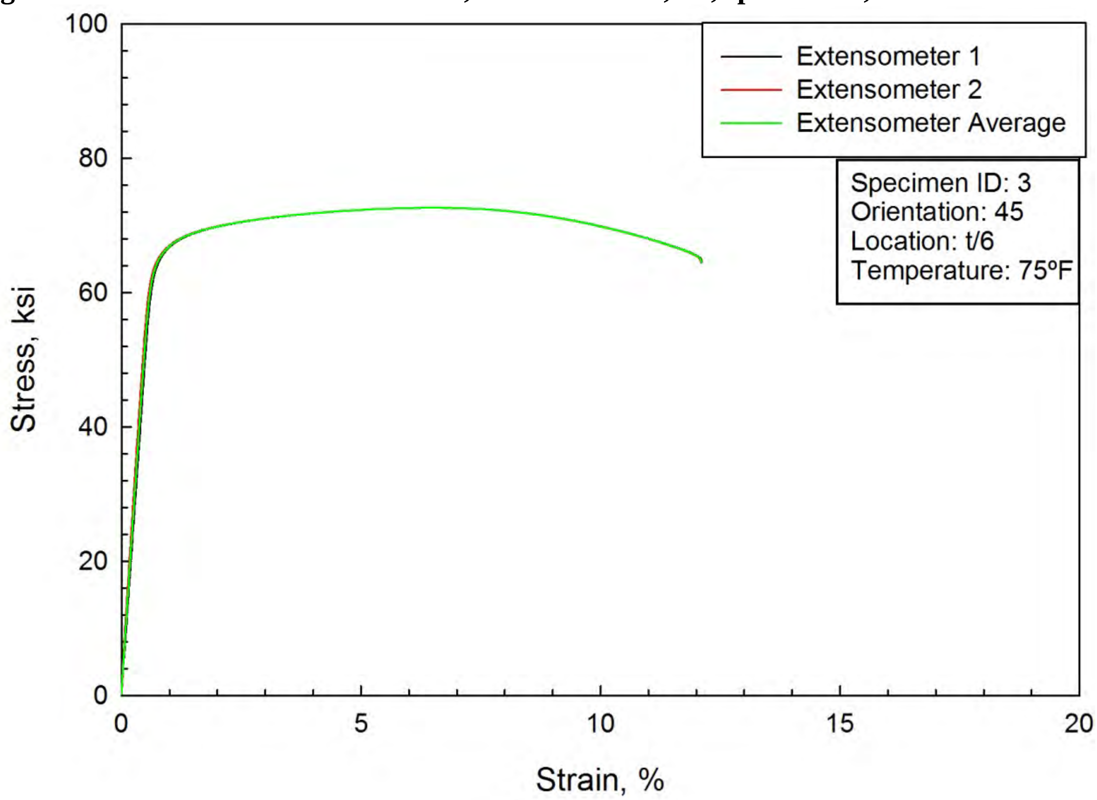

Figure C21. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

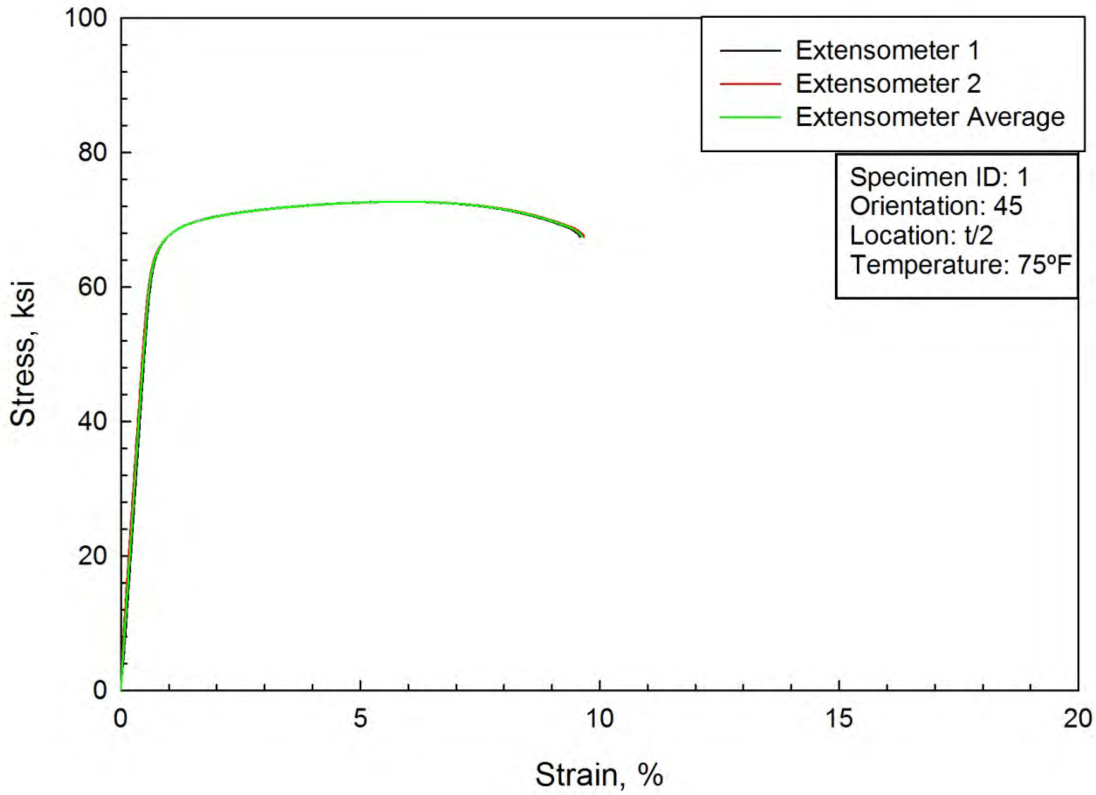

Figure C22. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

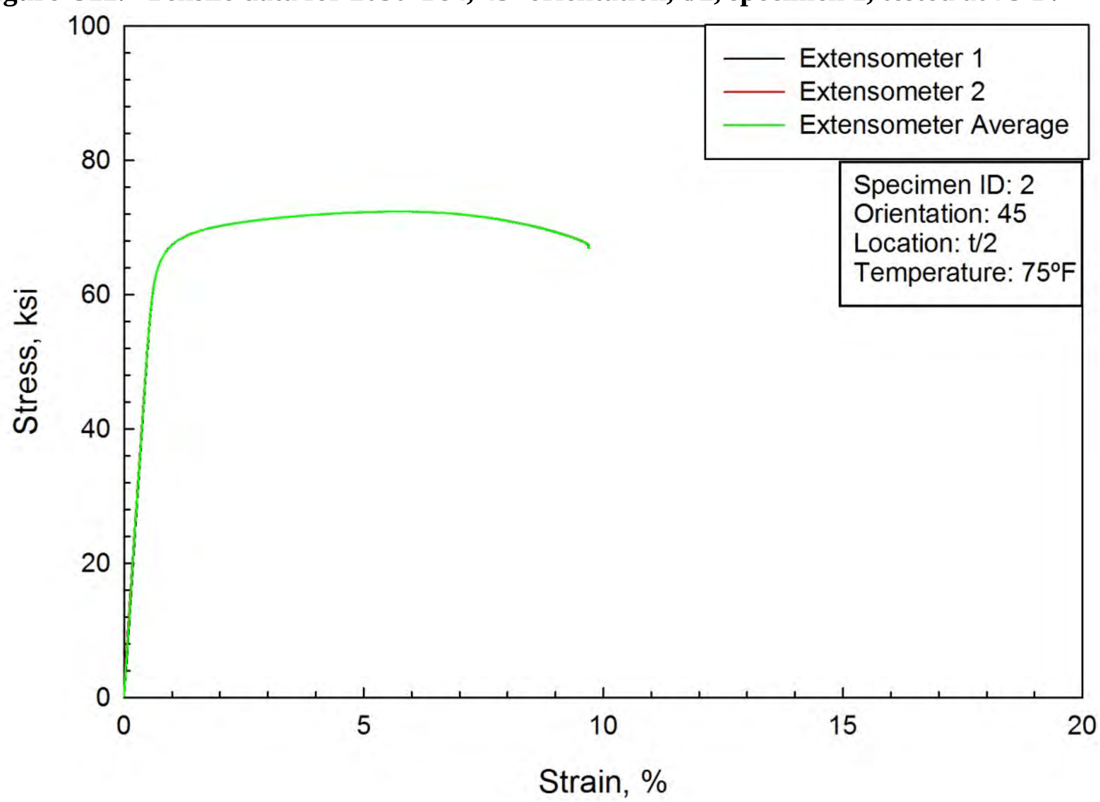

Figure C23. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

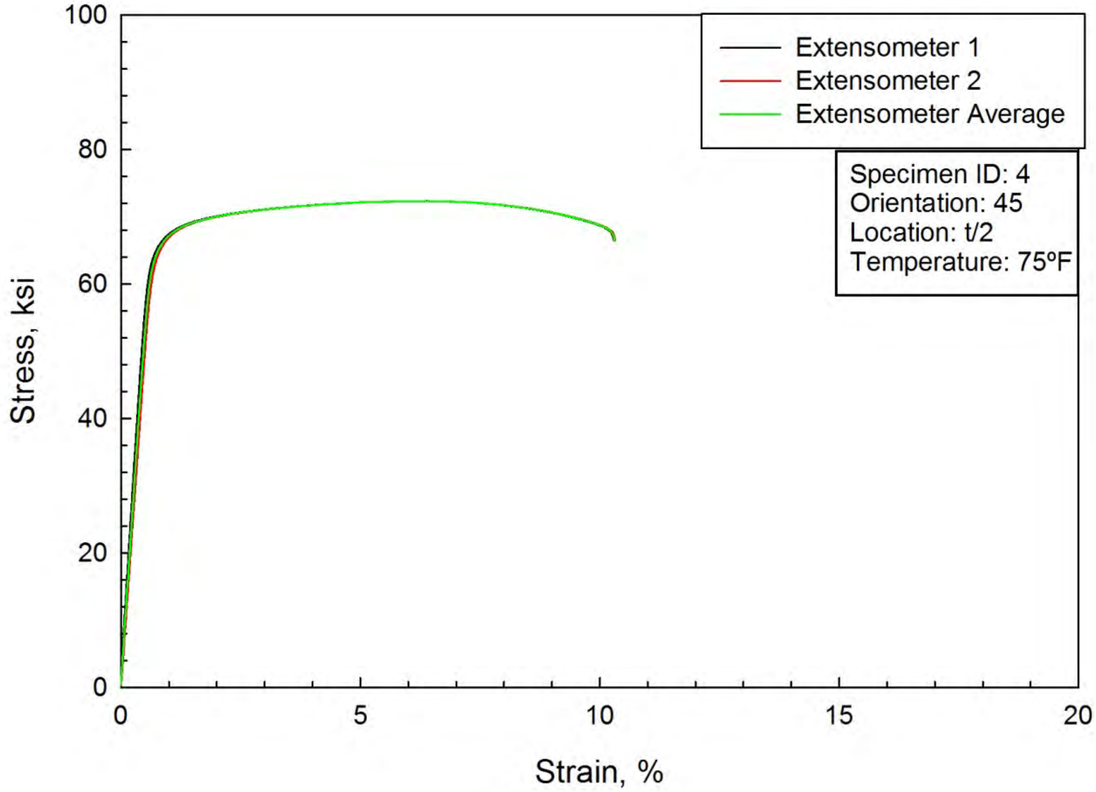

Figure C24. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45° orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

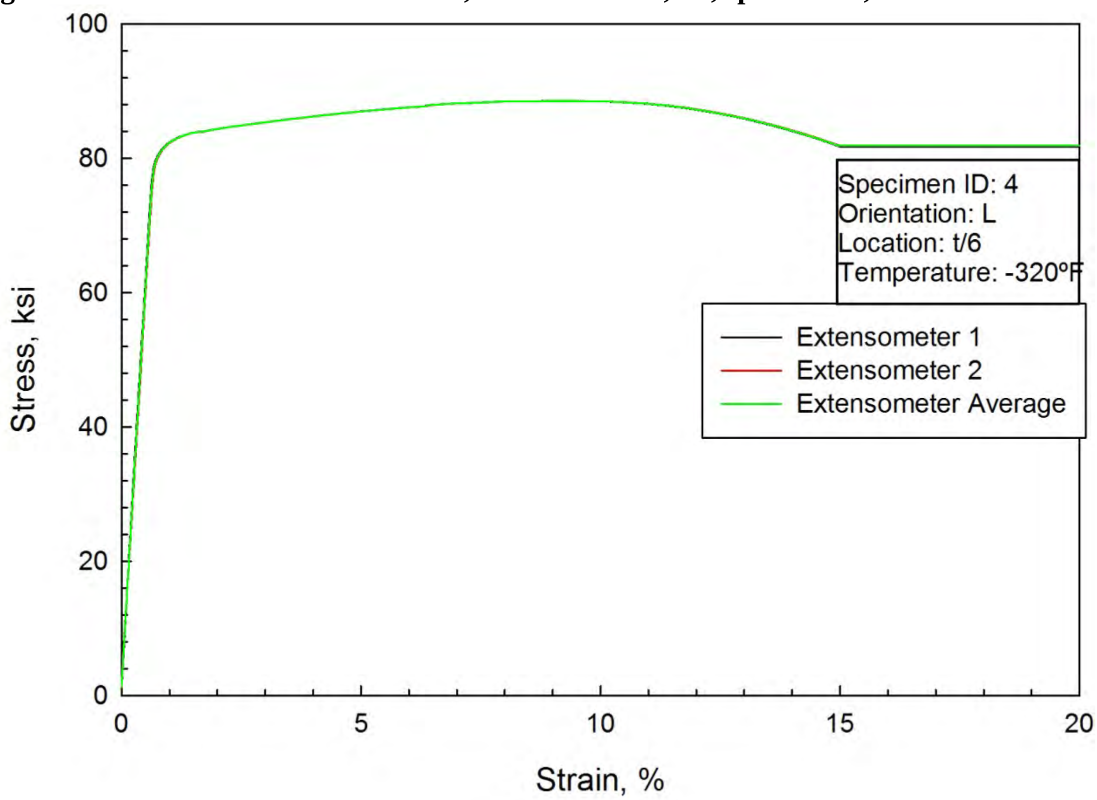

Figure C25. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

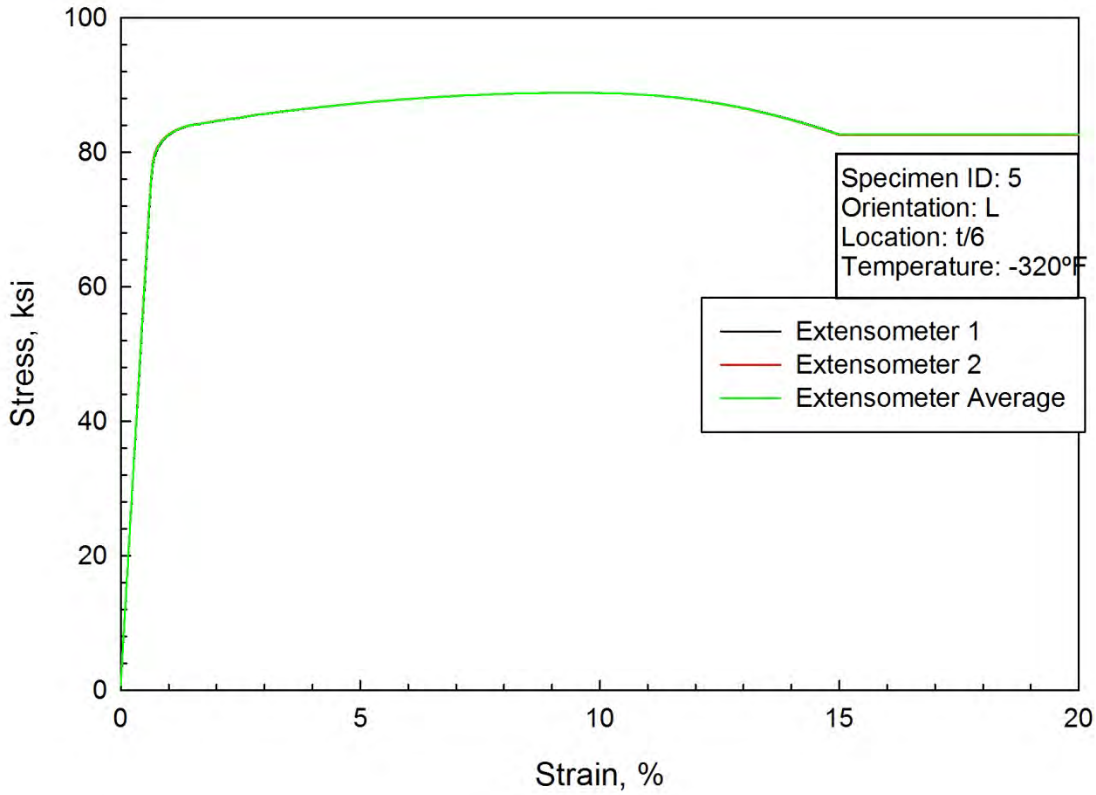

Figure C26. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

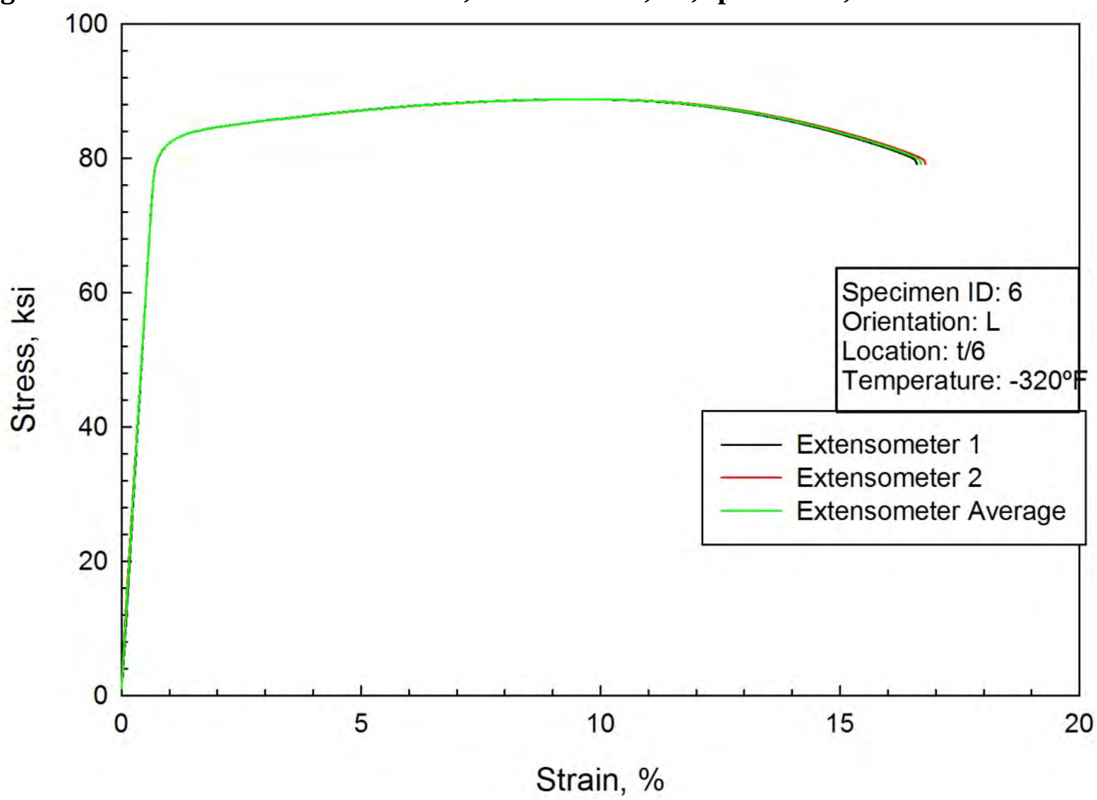

Figure C27. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

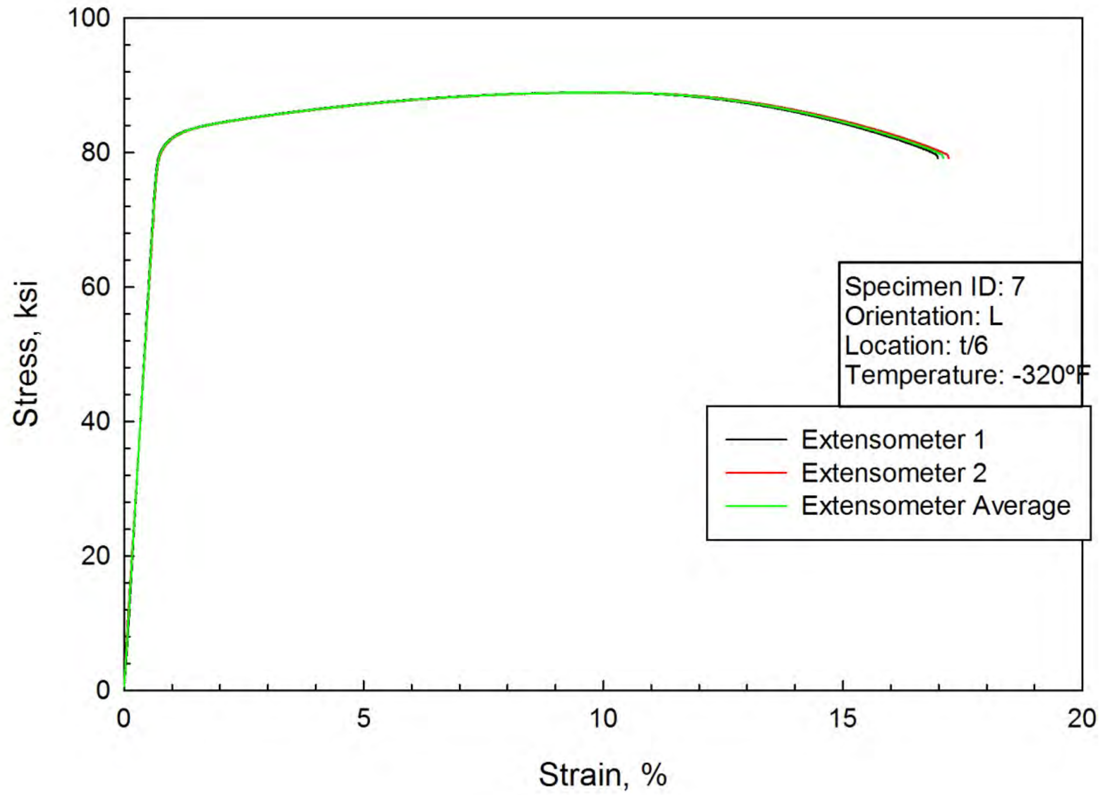

Figure C28. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 7, tested at -320ºF.

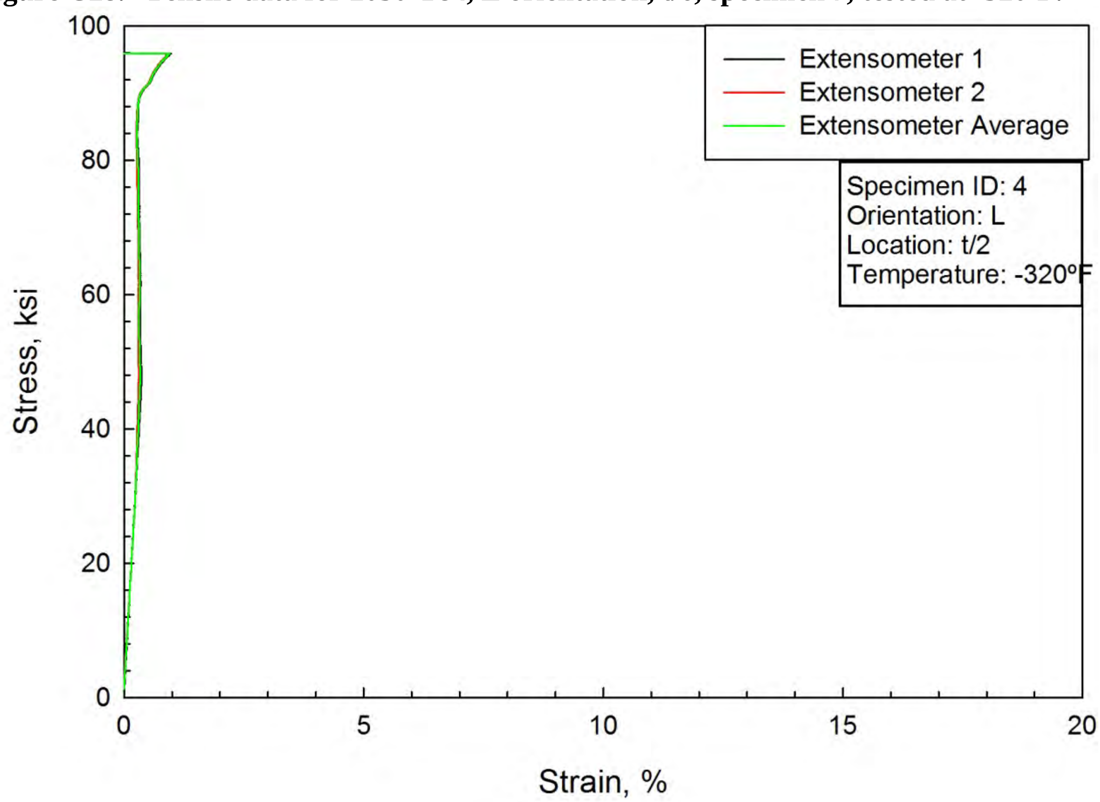

Figure C29. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

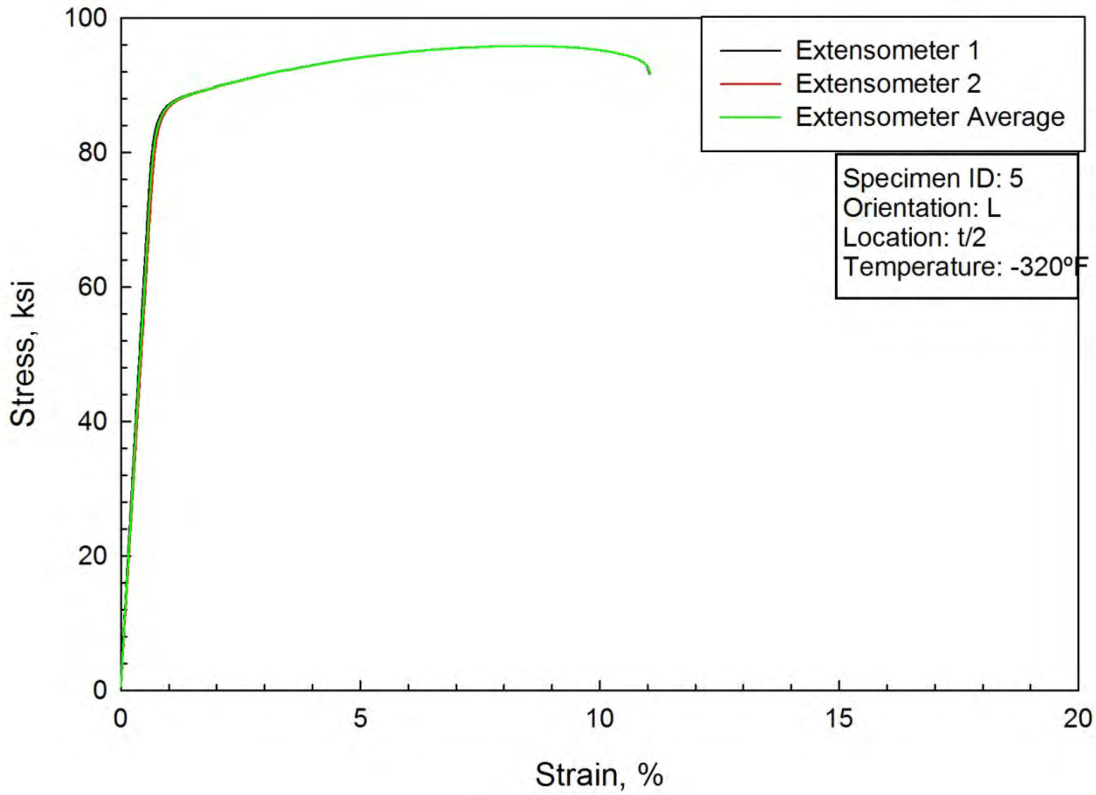

Figure C30. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

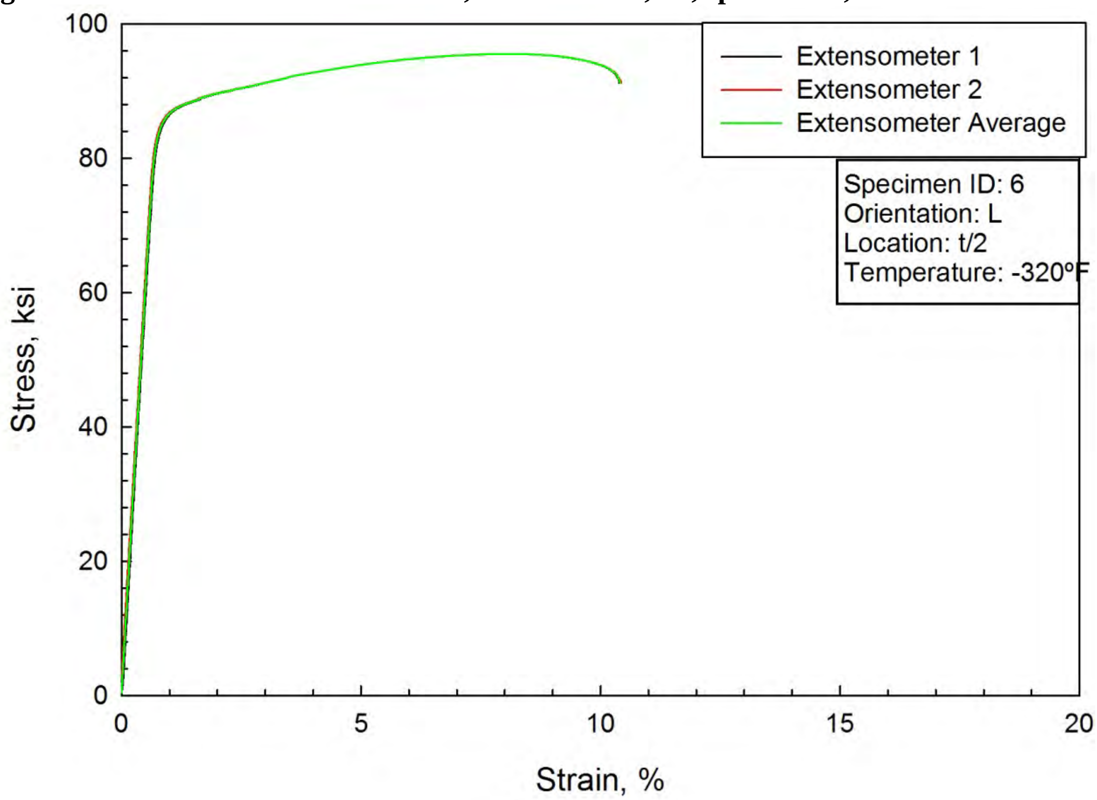

Figure C31. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

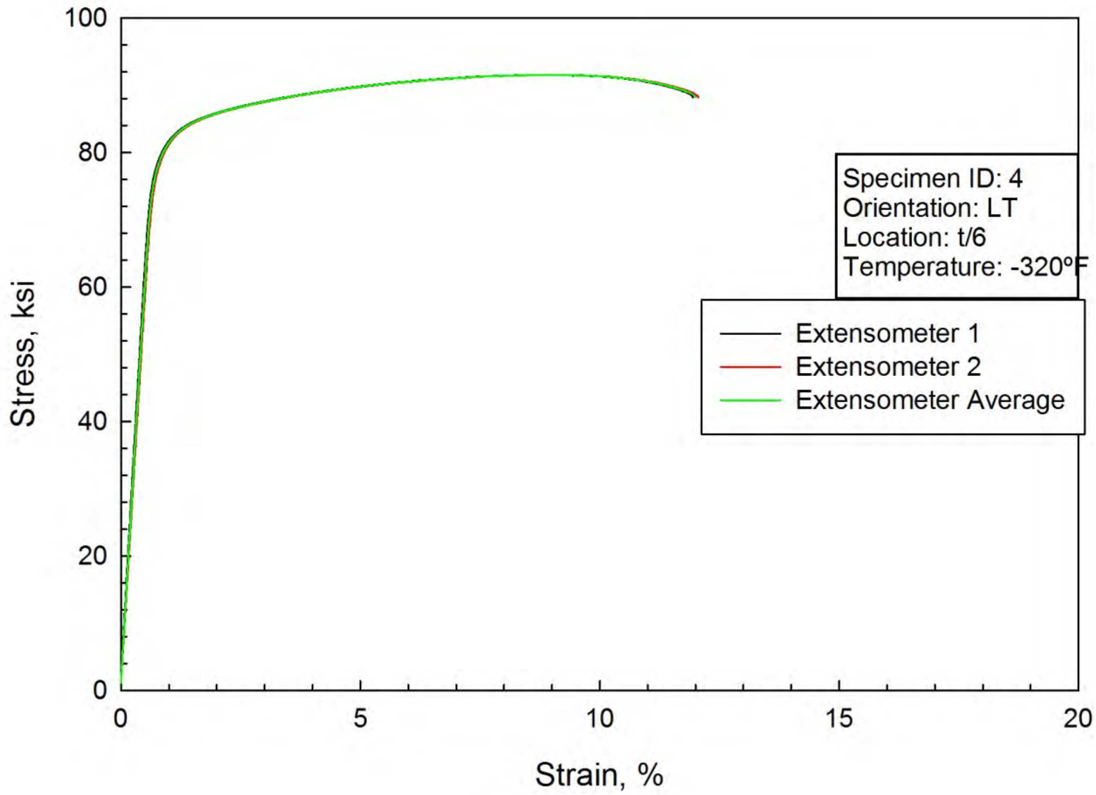

Figure C32. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

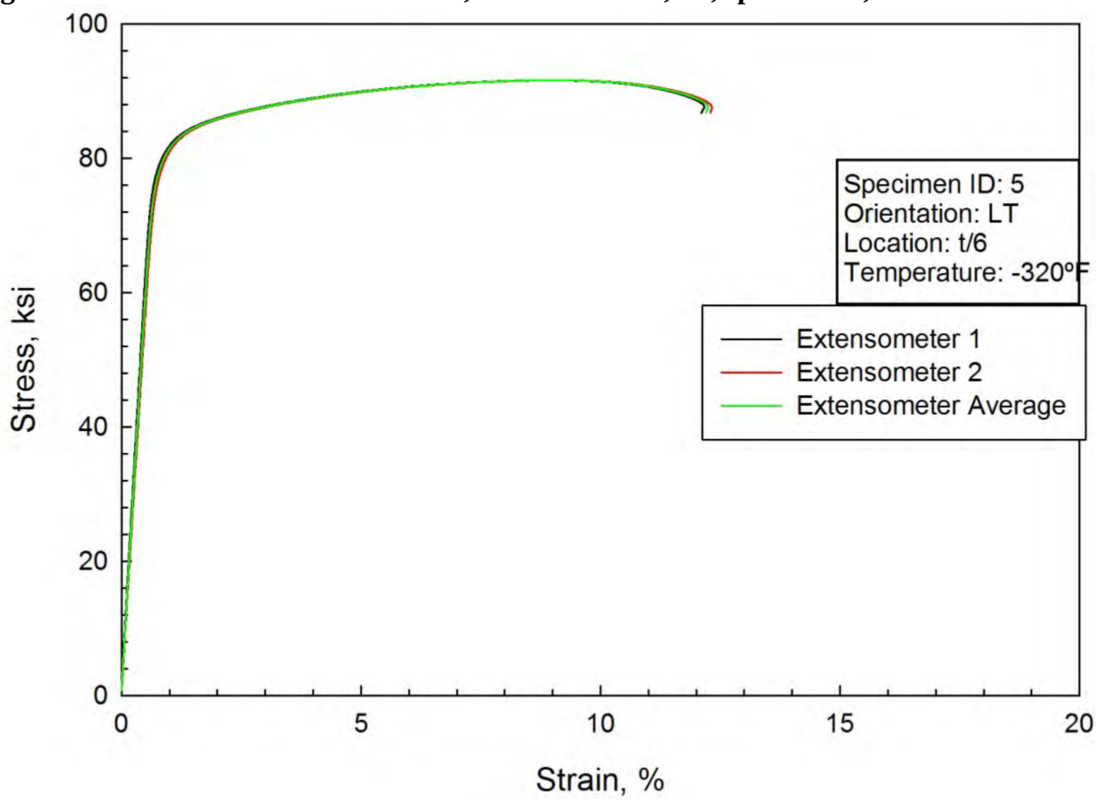

Figure C33. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

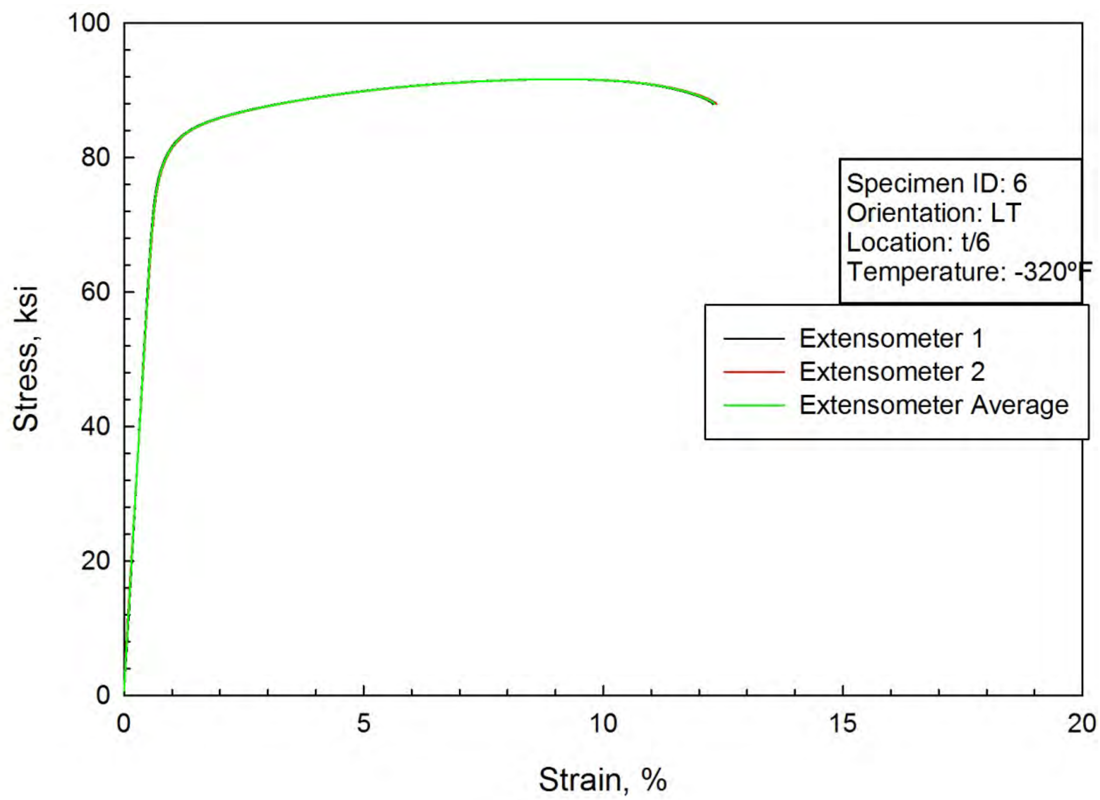

Figure C34. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

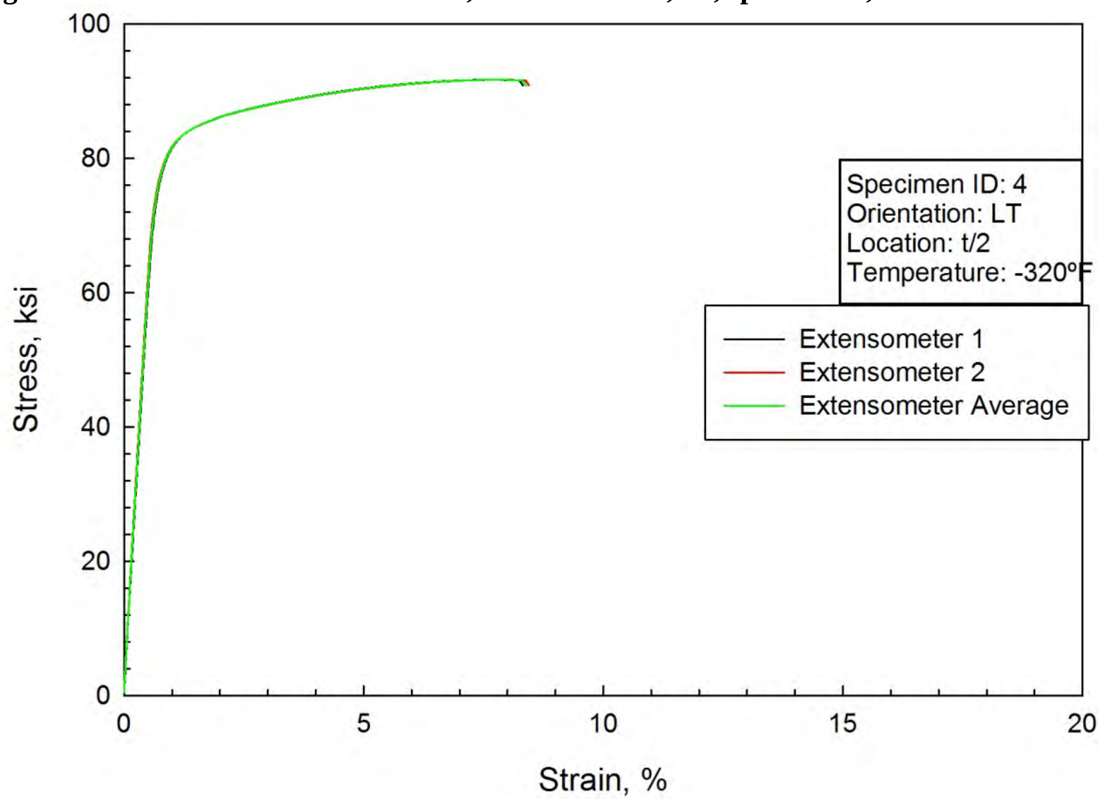

Figure C35. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

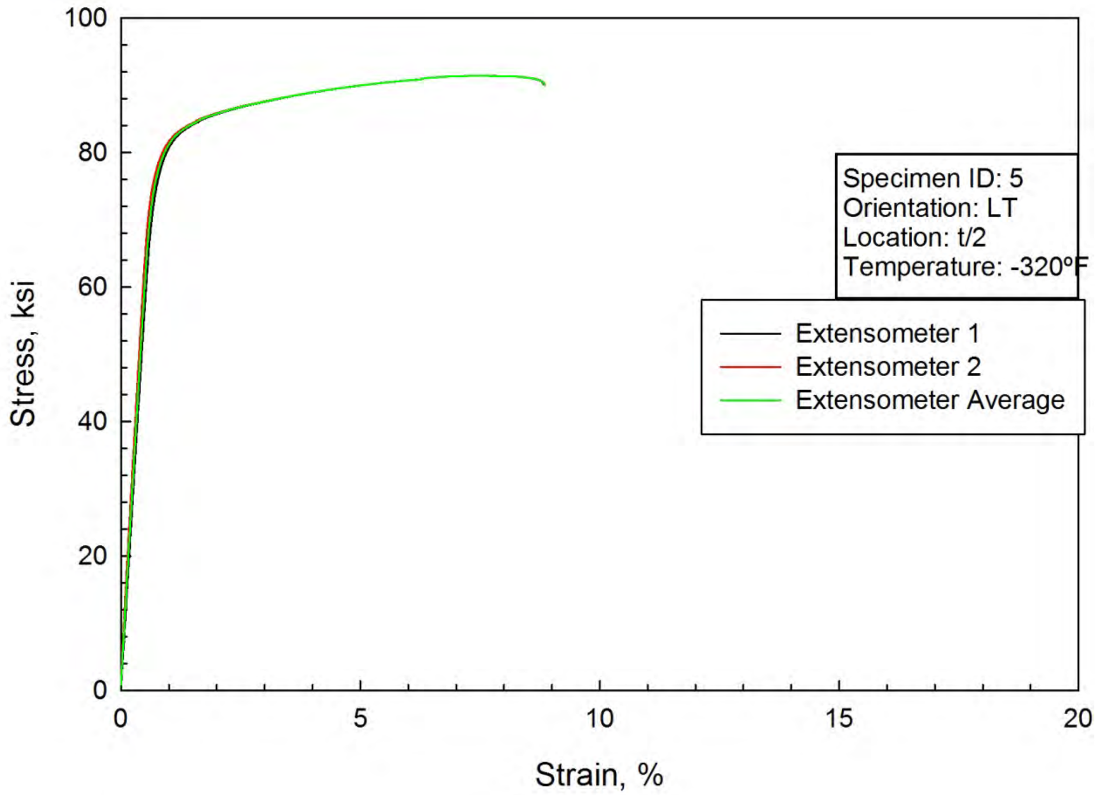

Figure C36. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

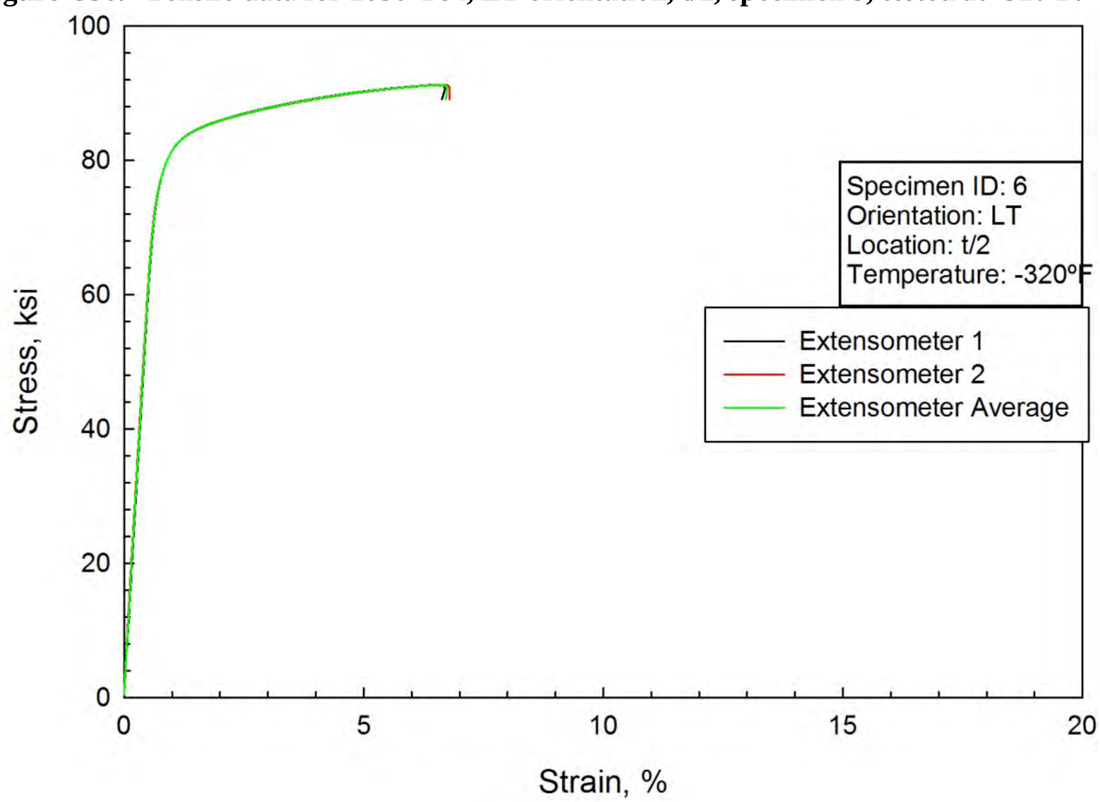

Figure C37. Tensile data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

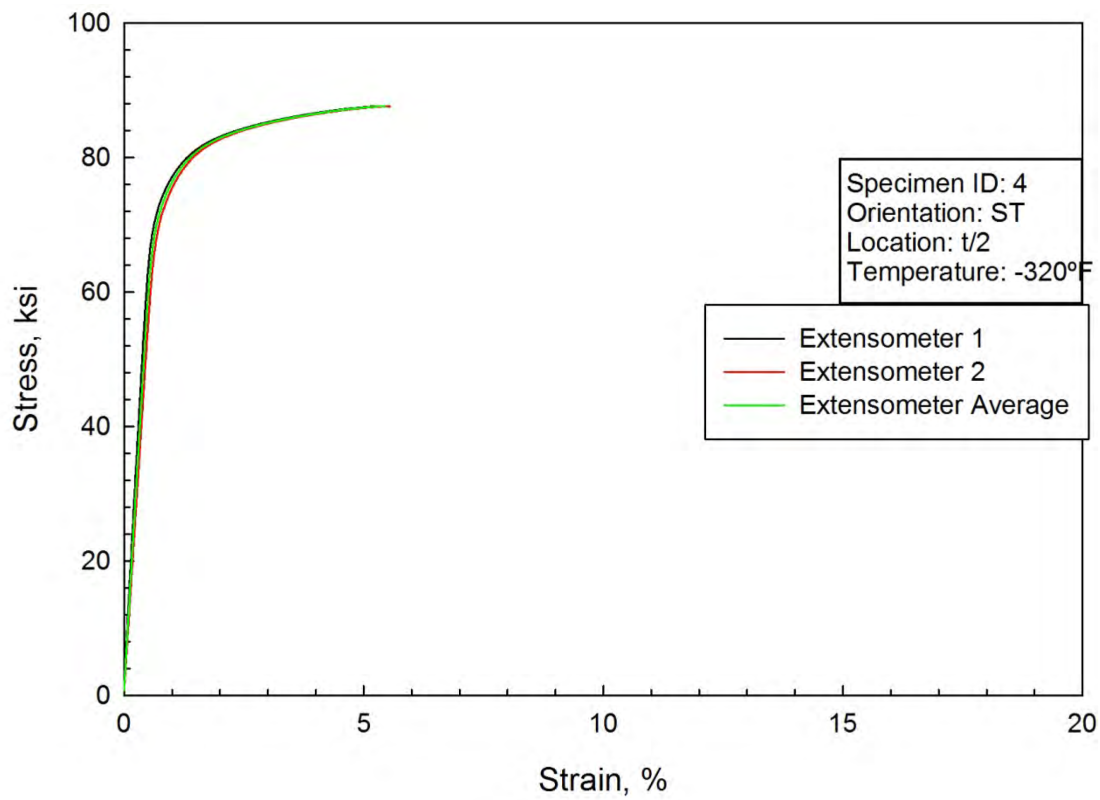

Figure C38. Tensile data for 2050-T84, ST orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

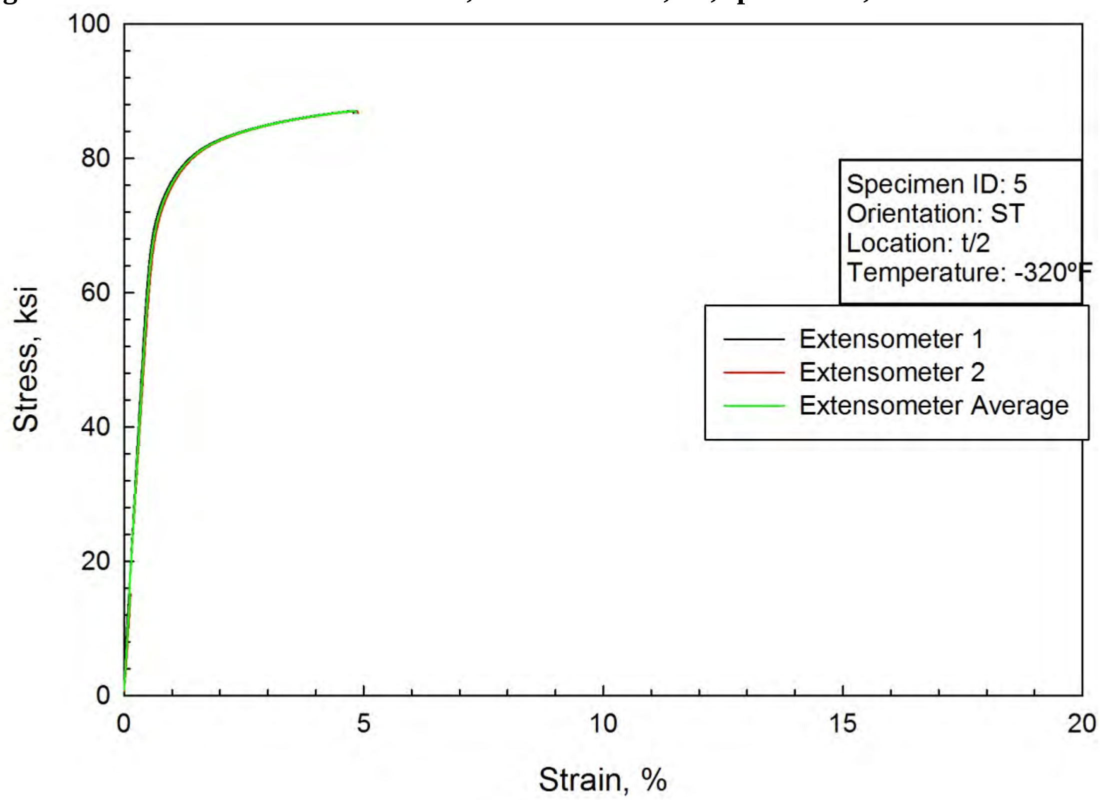

Figure C39. Tensile data for 2050-T84, ST orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

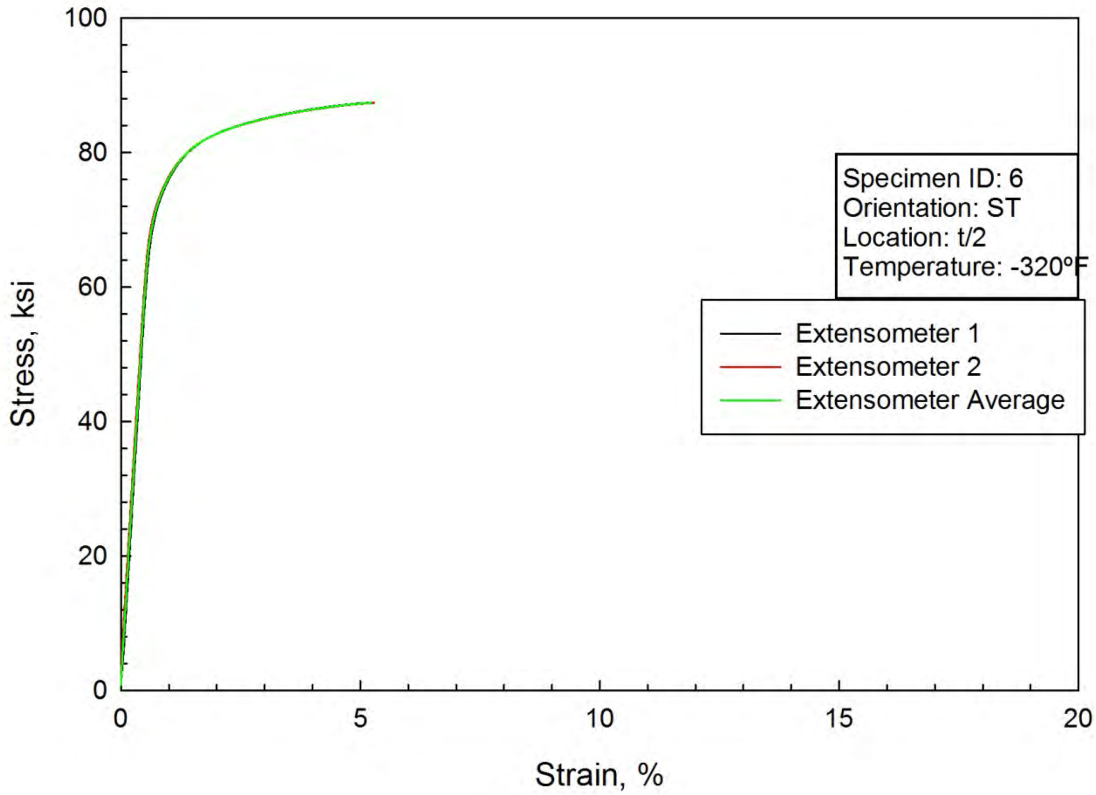

Figure C40. Tensile data for 2050-T84, ST orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

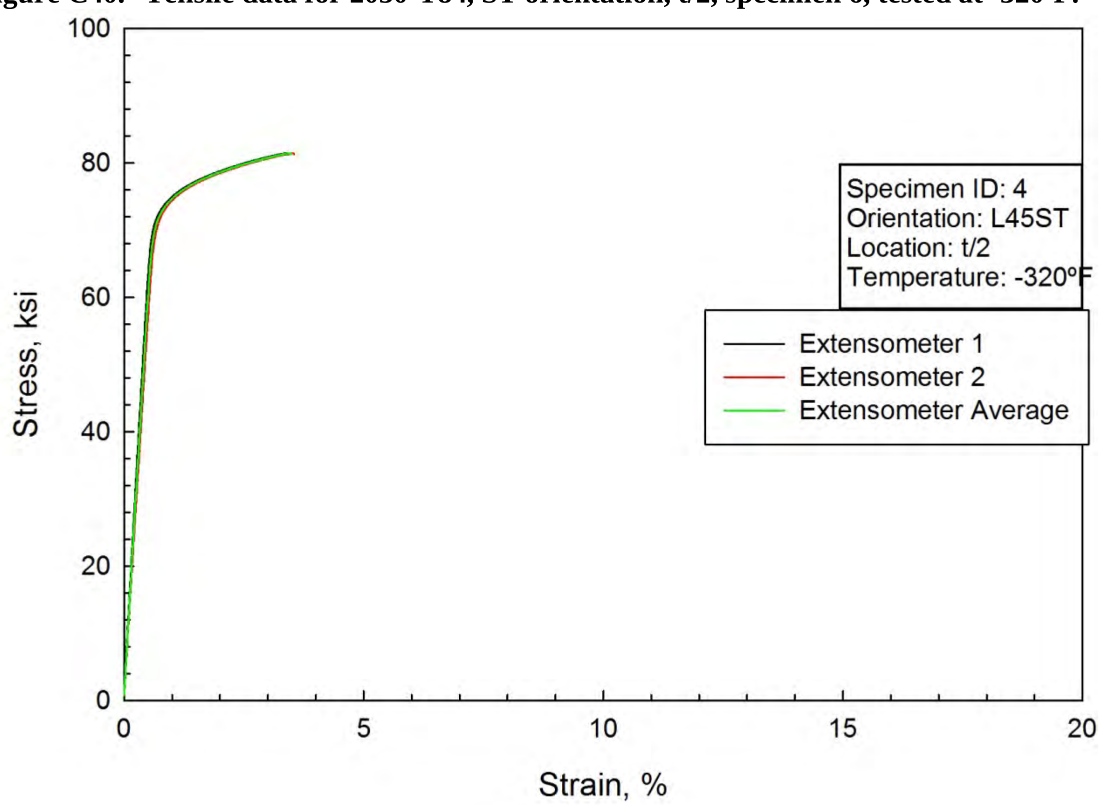

Figure C41. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L45ST orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

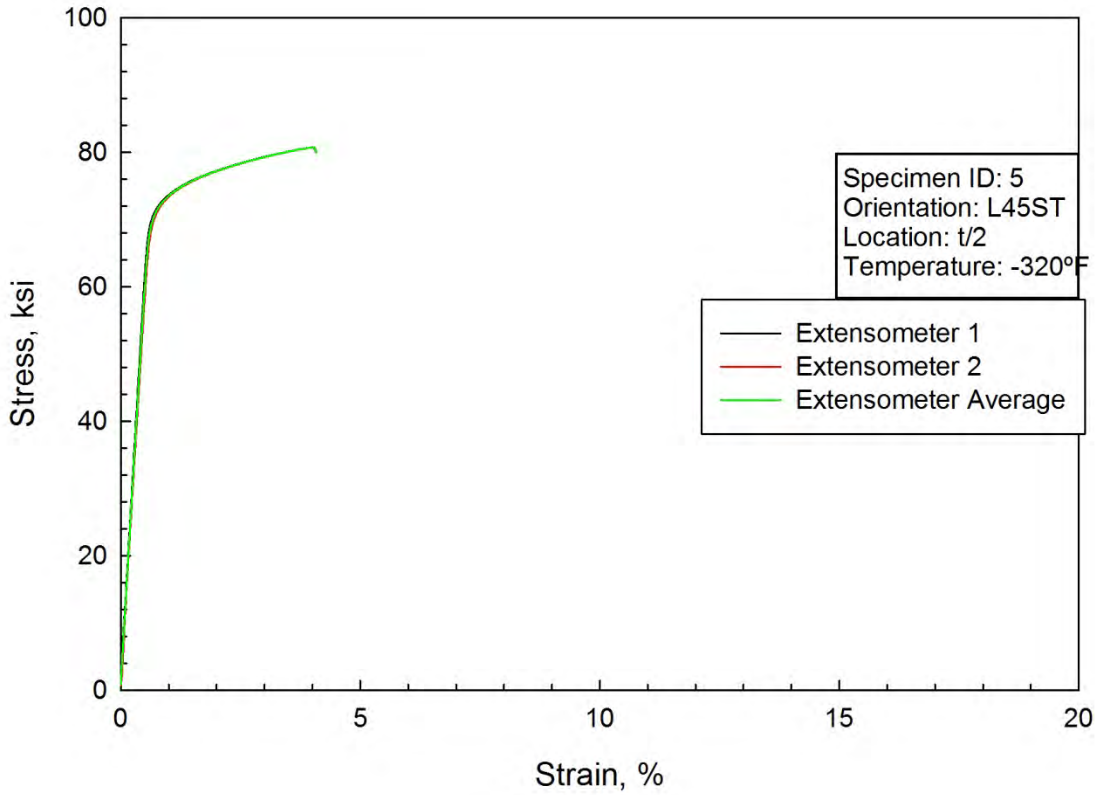

Figure C42. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L45ST orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

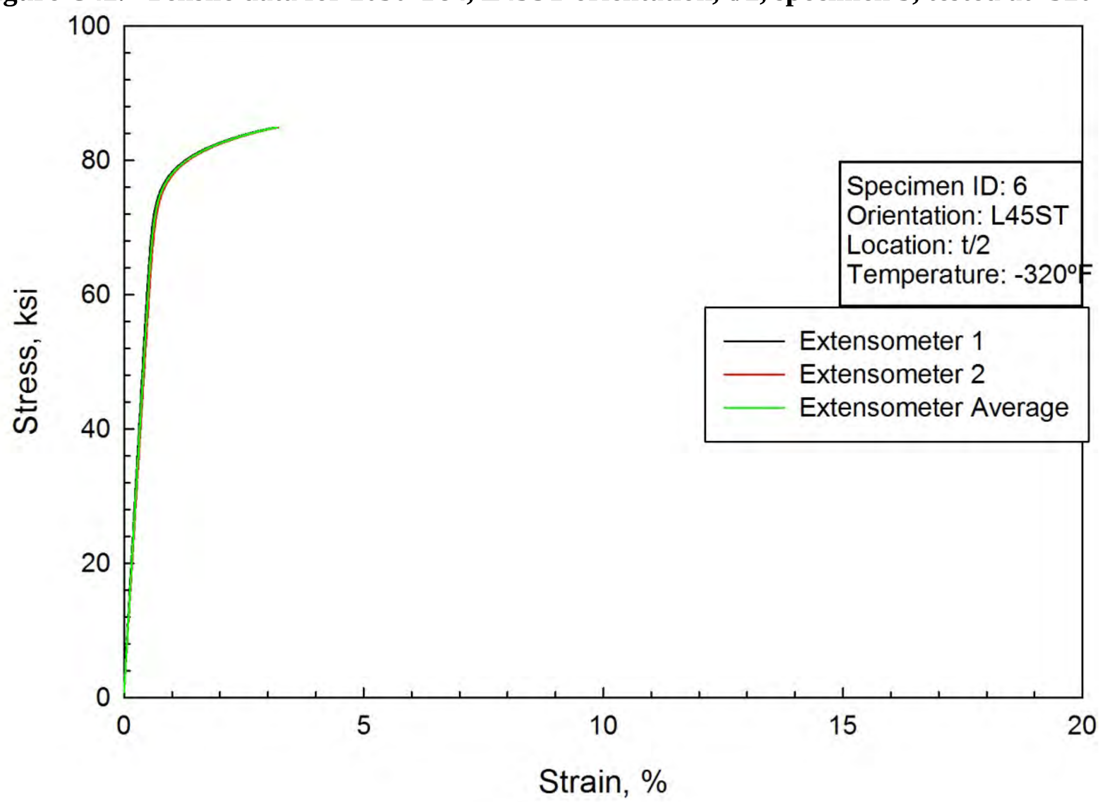

Figure C43. Tensile data for 2050-T84, L45ST orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

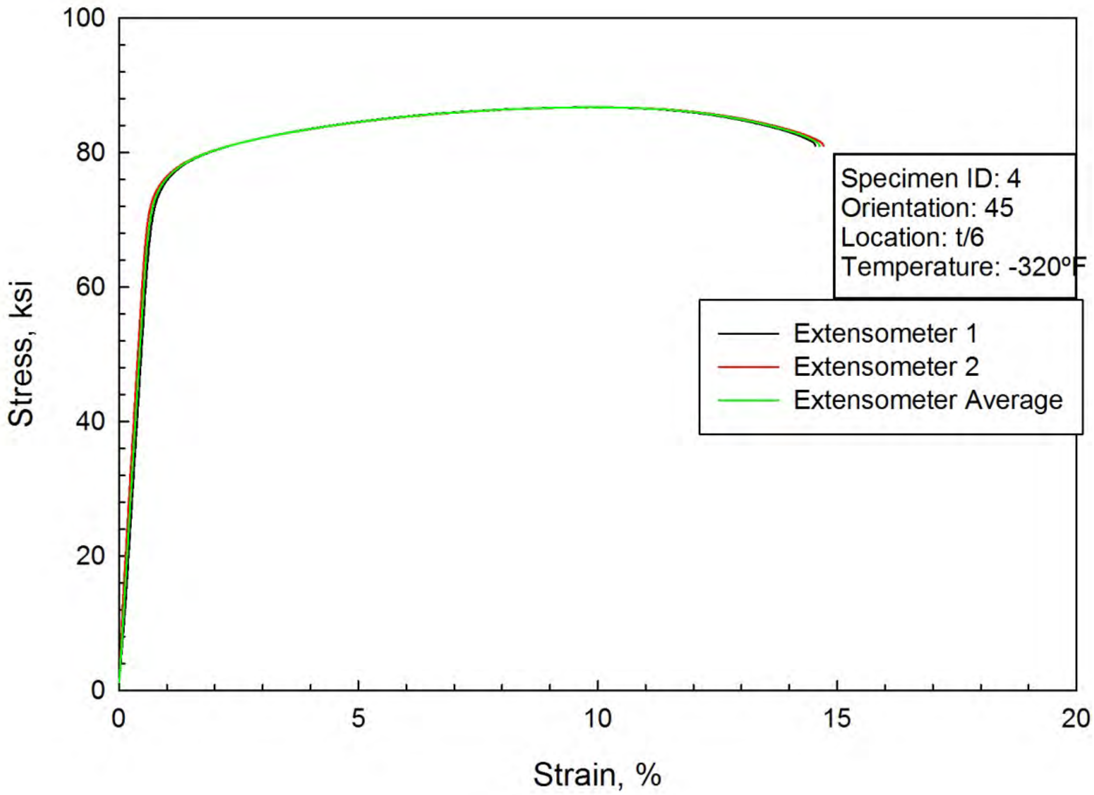

Figure C44. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

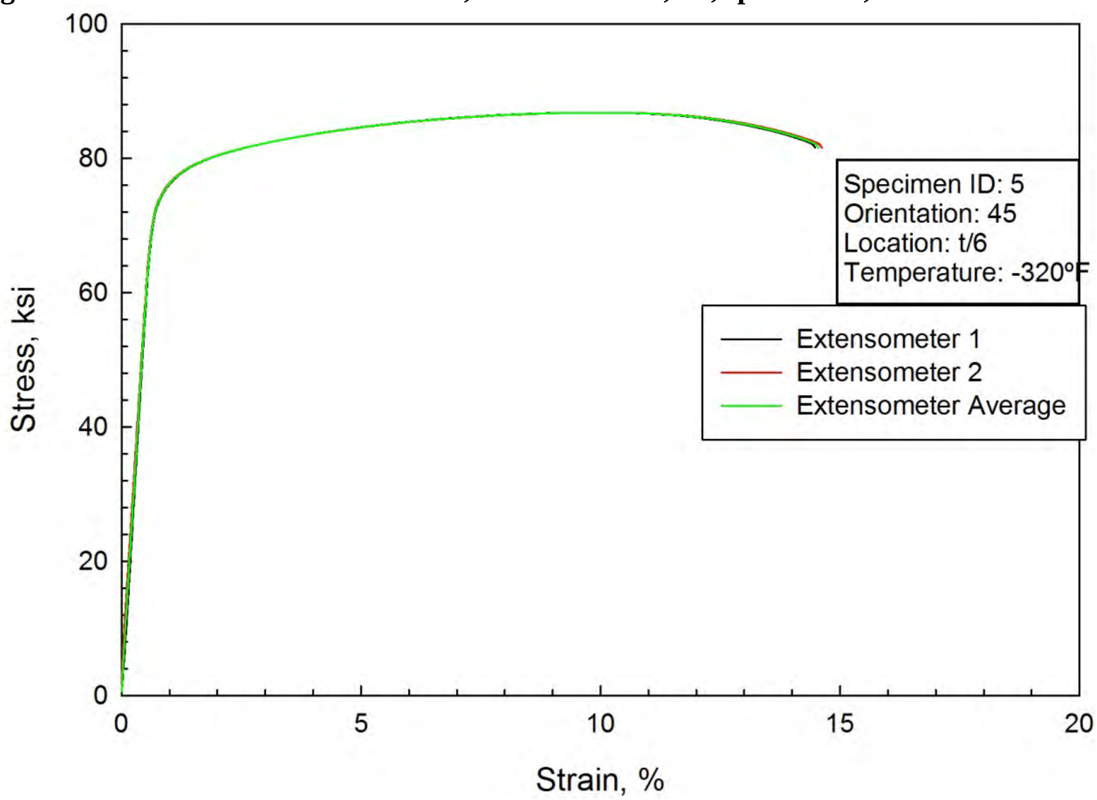

Figure C45. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

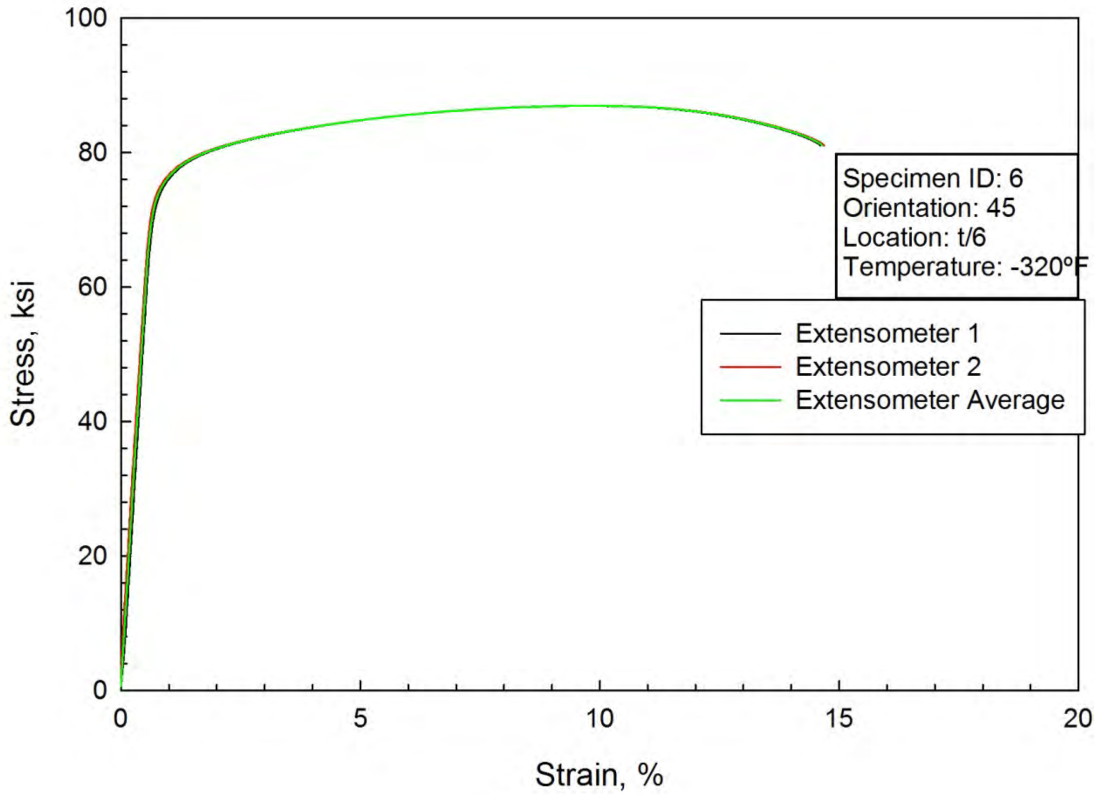

Figure C46. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

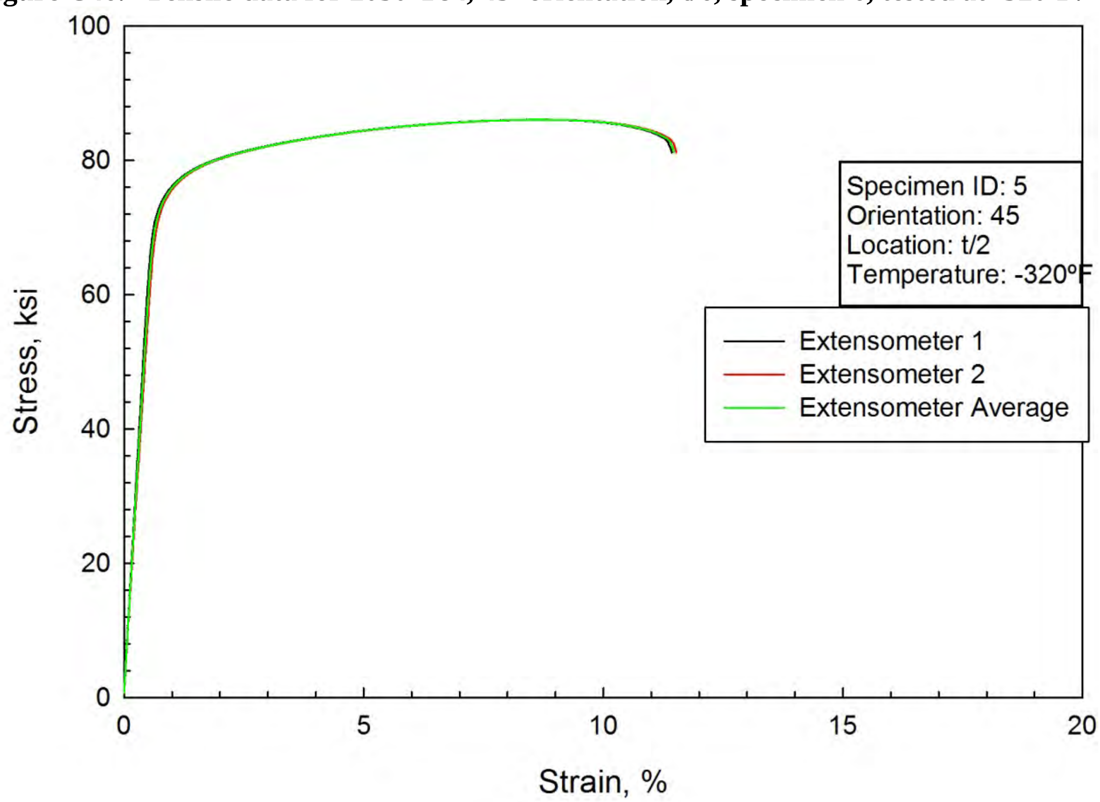

Figure C47. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

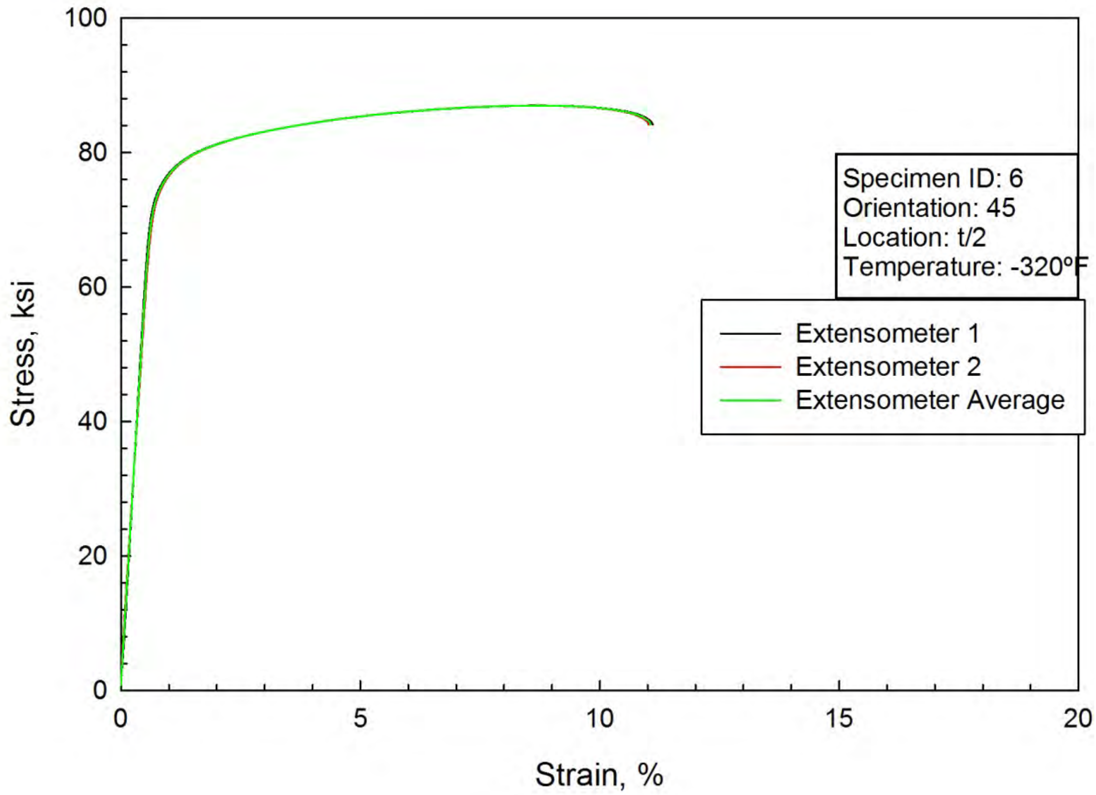

Figure C48. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

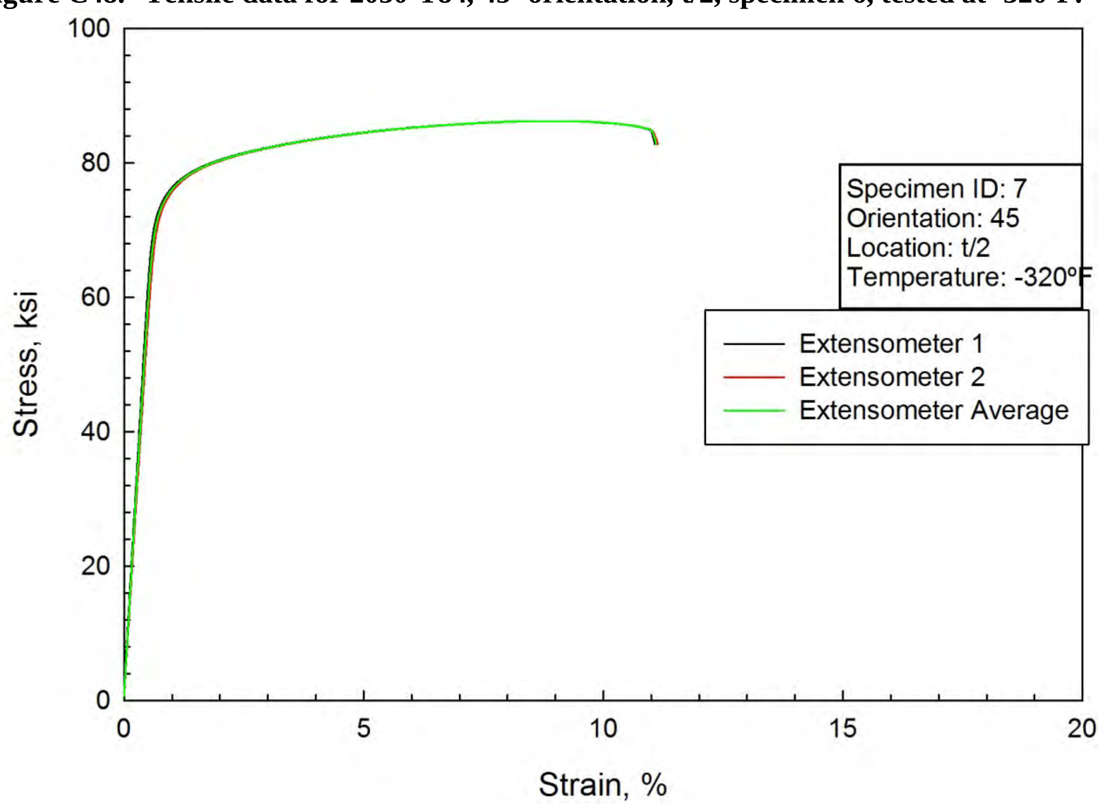

Figure C49. Tensile data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 7, tested at -320ºF.

Appendix D: Individual Stress-Strain Curves for Compression Tests on 4 inch thick 2050-T84 Plate

Absolute value of stress and strain plotted for all tests.

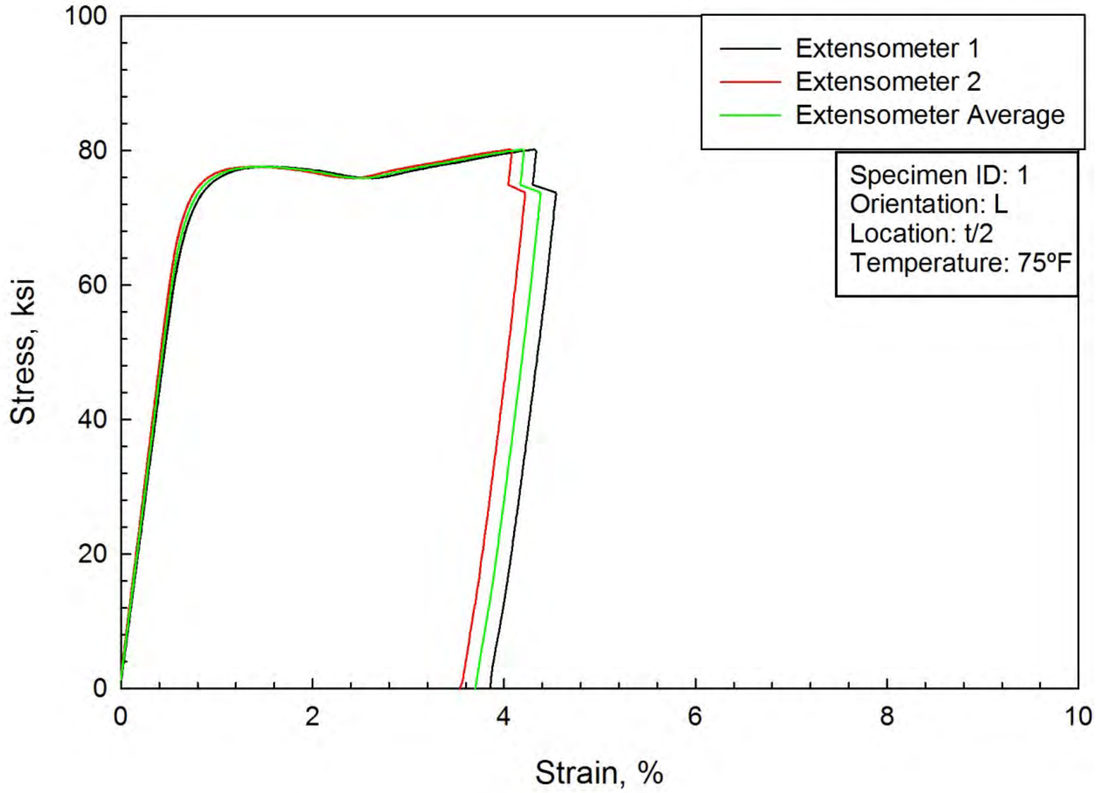

Figure D1. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

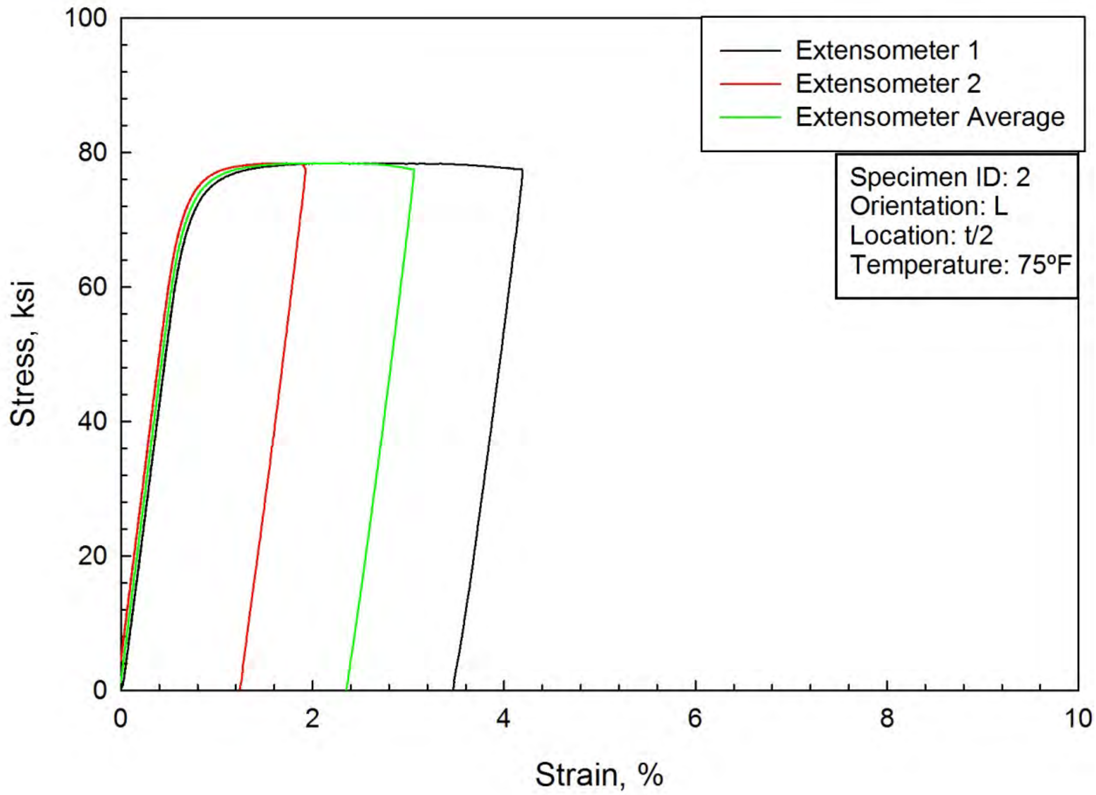

Figure D2. **Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.**

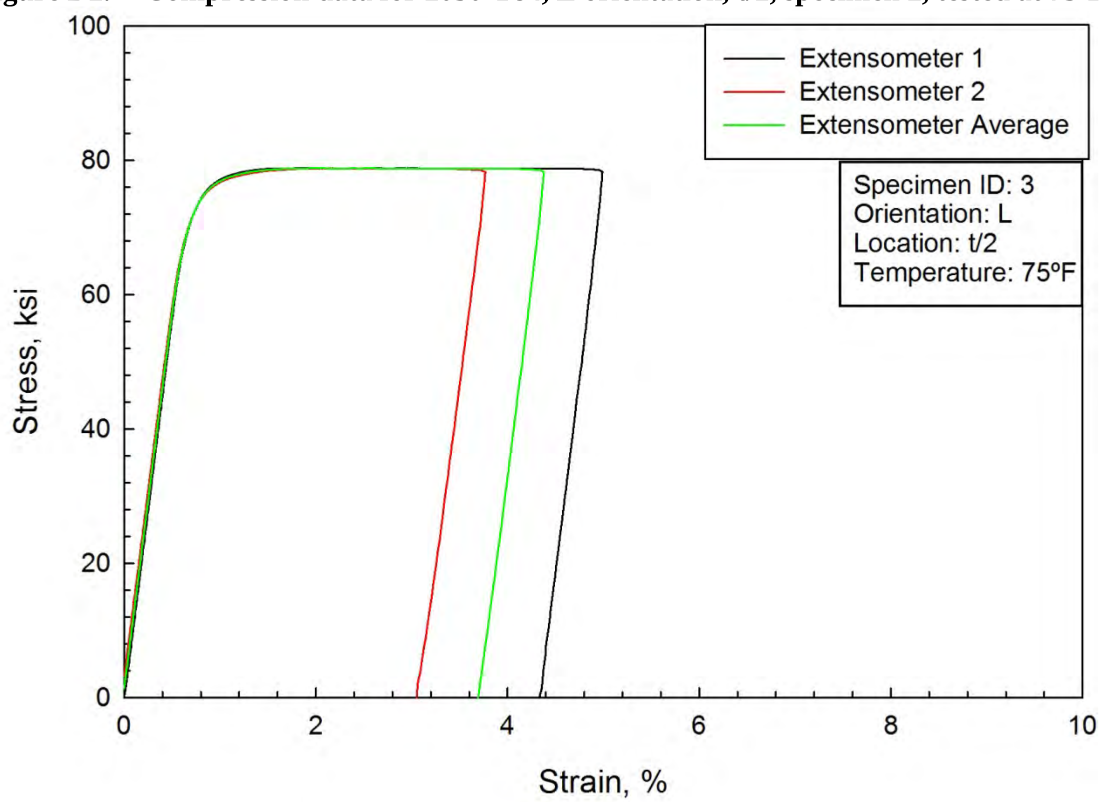

Figure D3. **Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.**

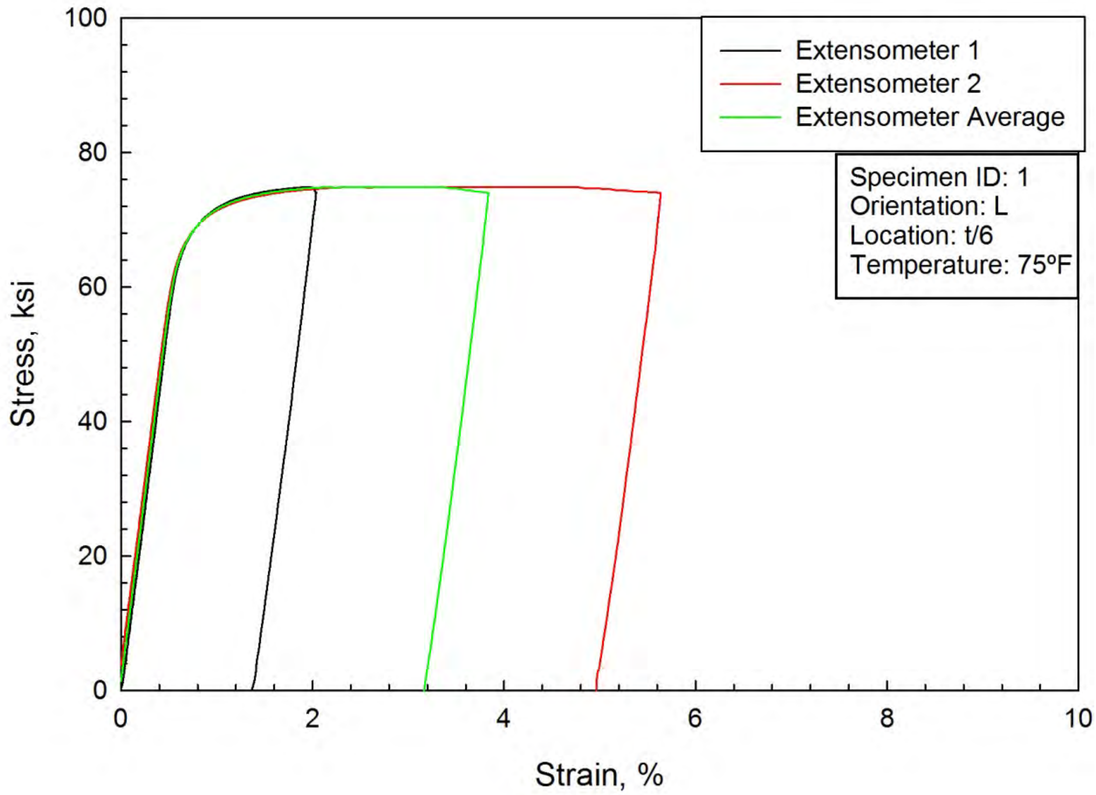

Figure D4. **Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.**

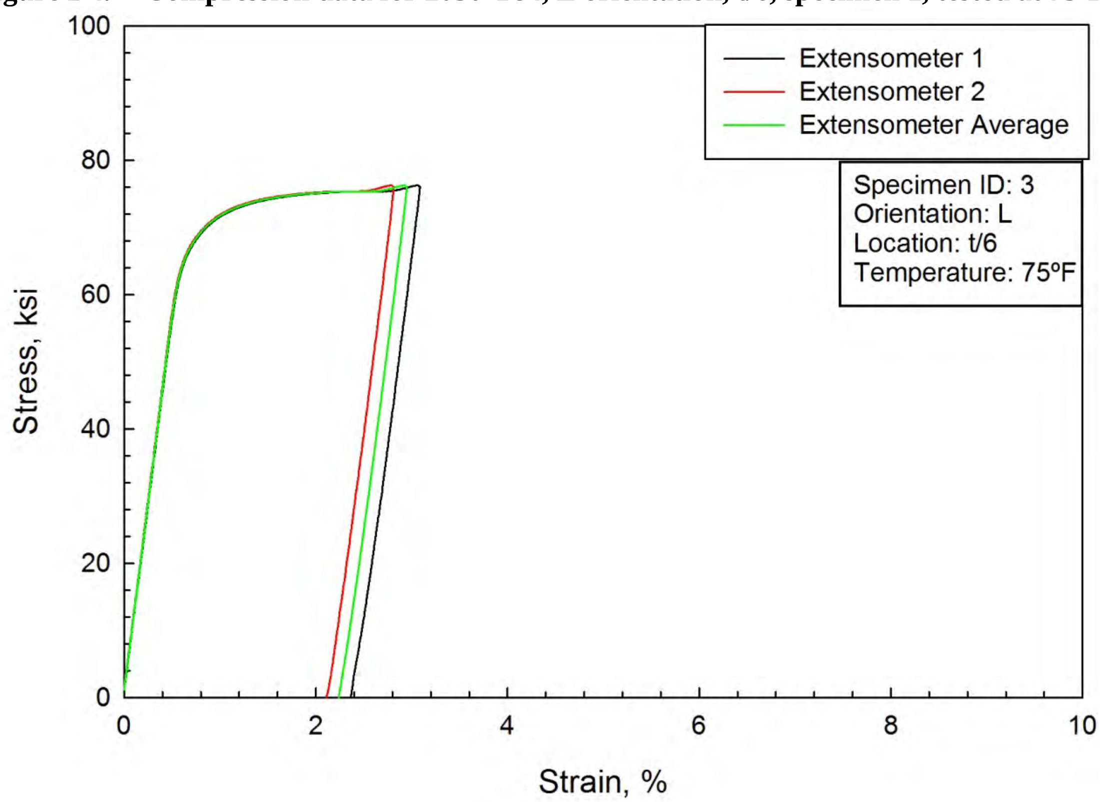

Figure D5. **Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.**

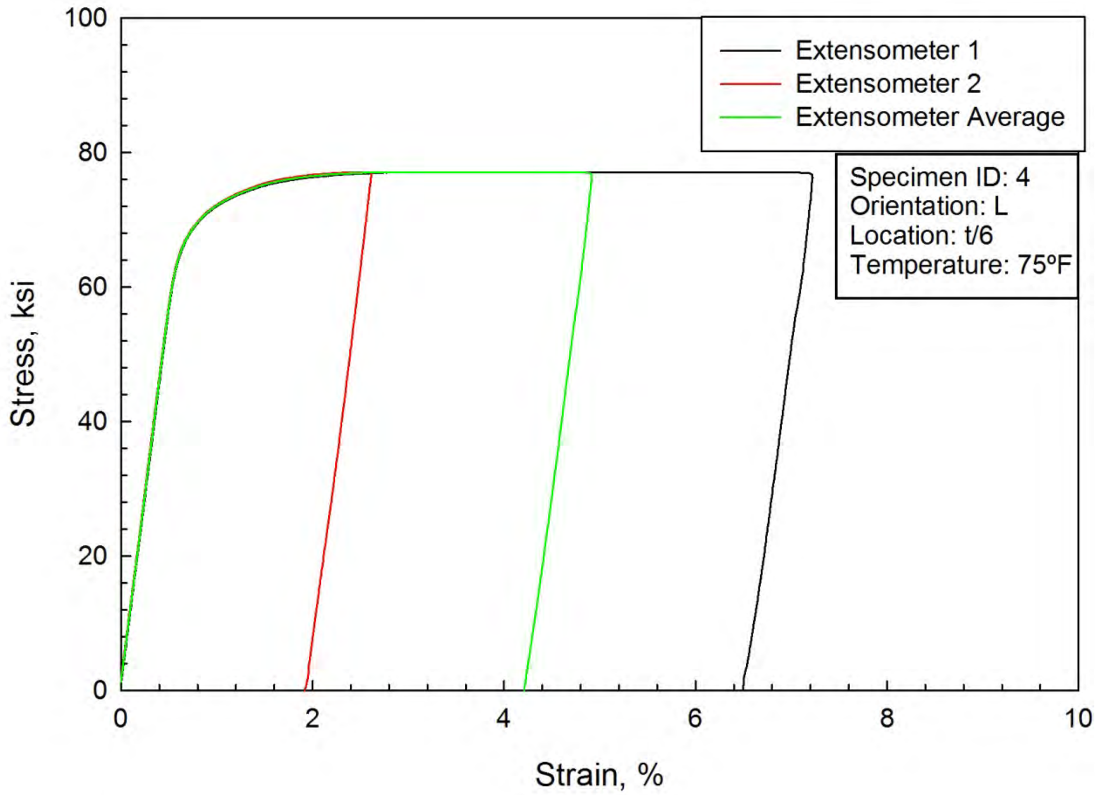

Figure D6. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 4, tested at 75ºF.

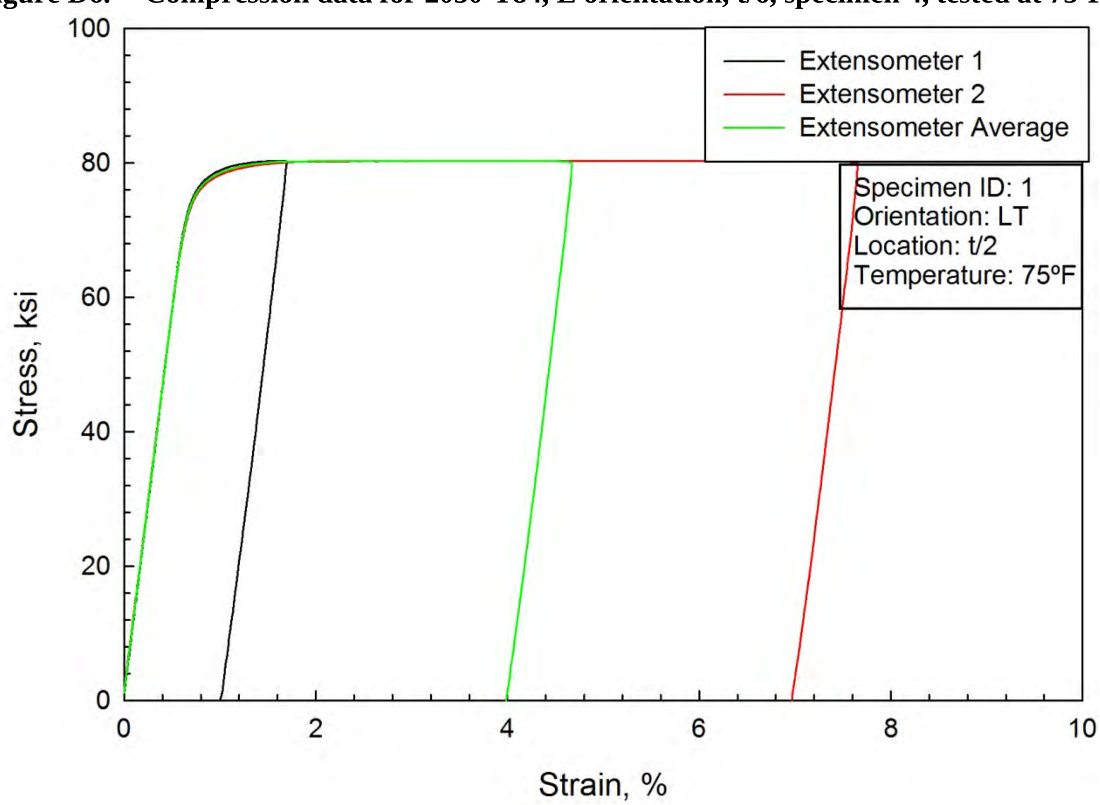

Figure D7. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

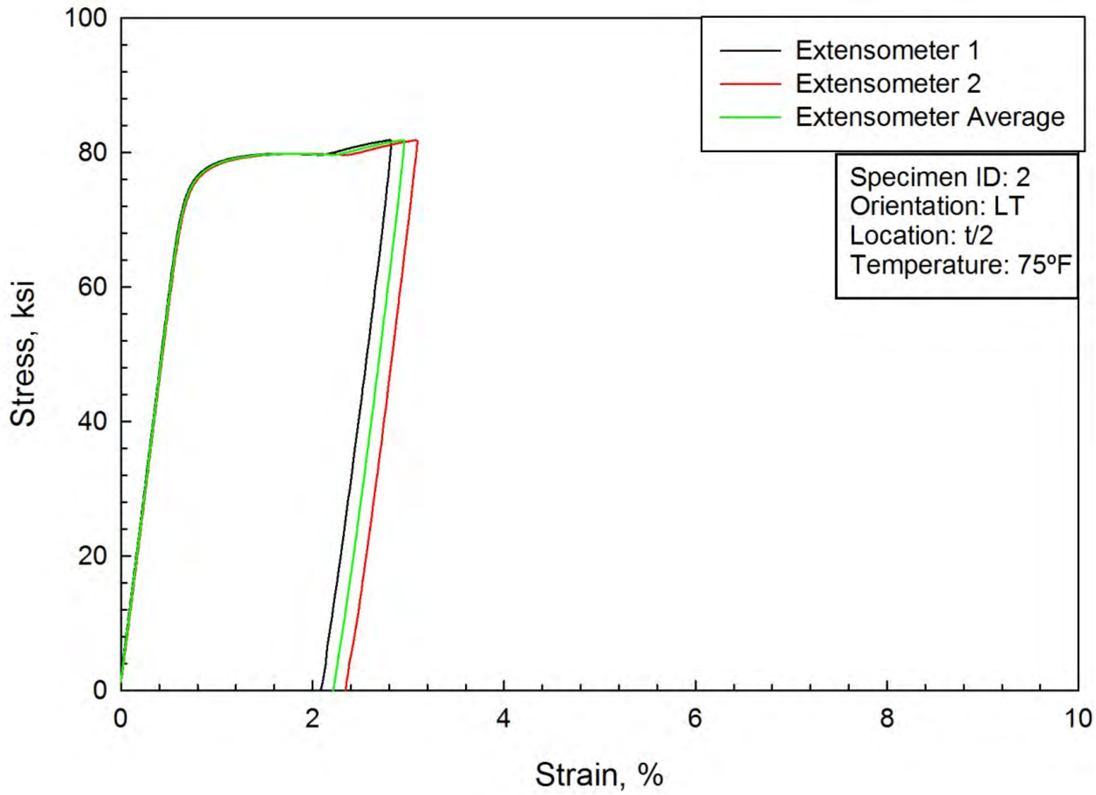

Figure D8. **Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.**

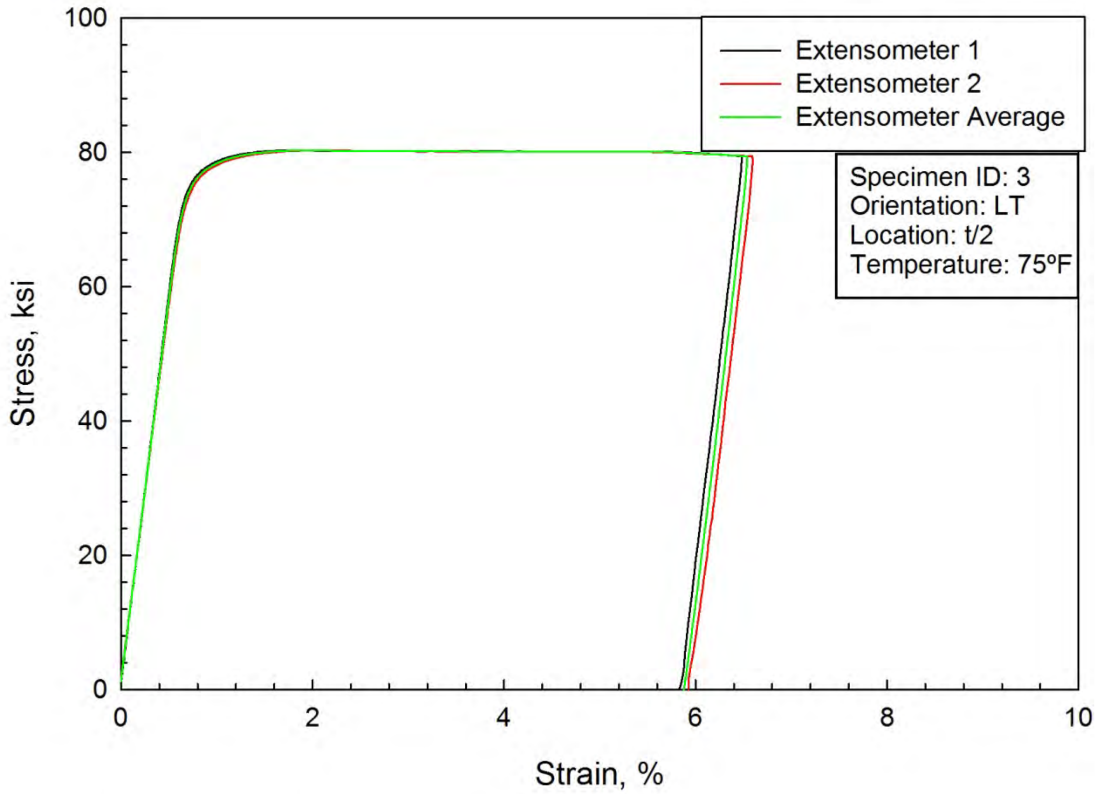

Figure D9. **Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.**

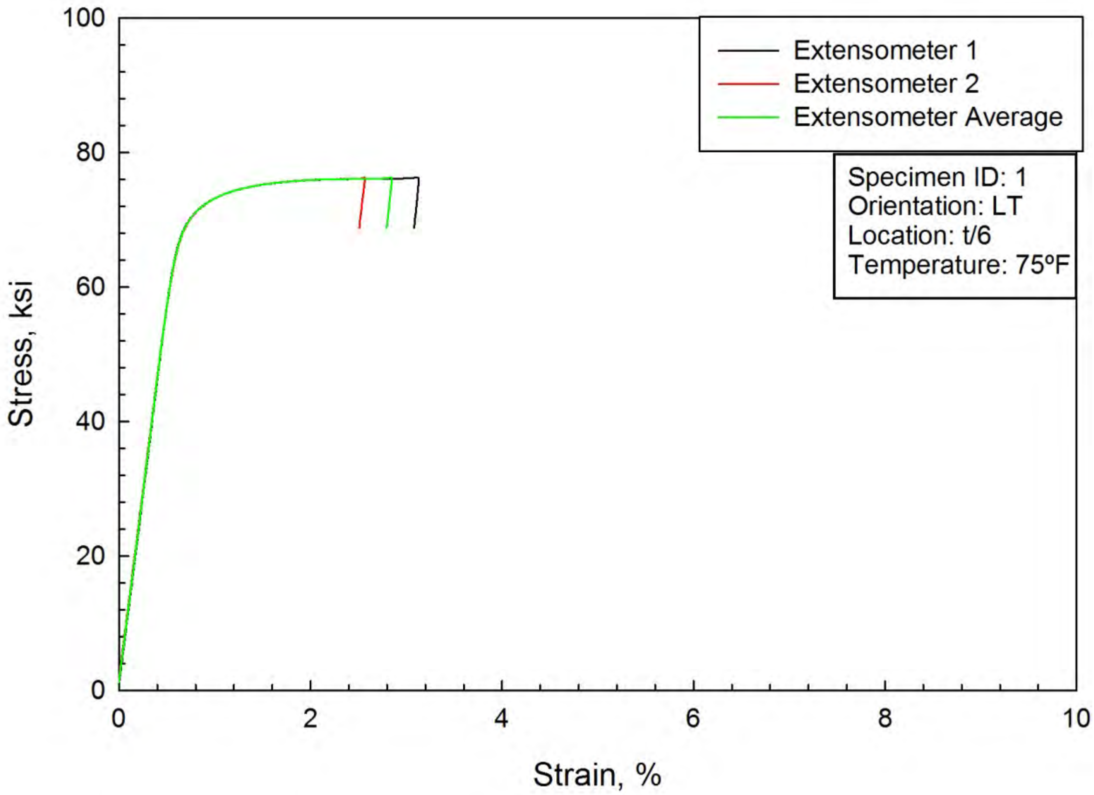

Figure D10. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

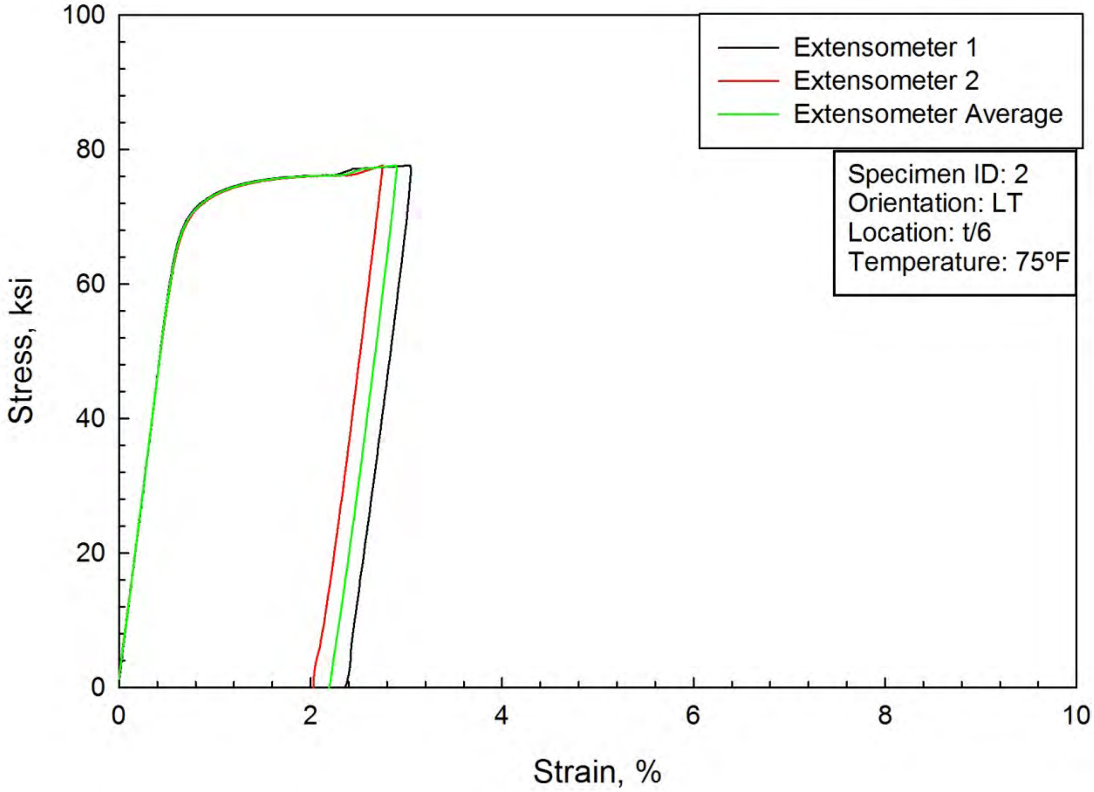

Figure D11. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

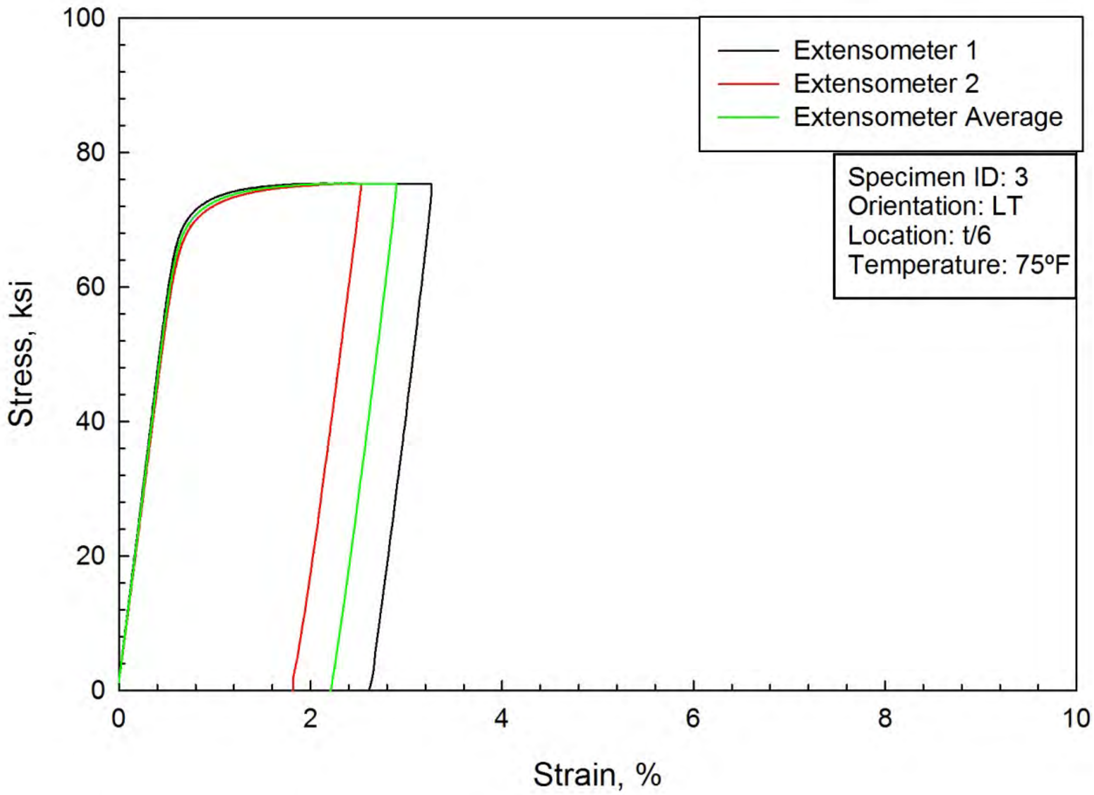

Figure D12. **Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.**

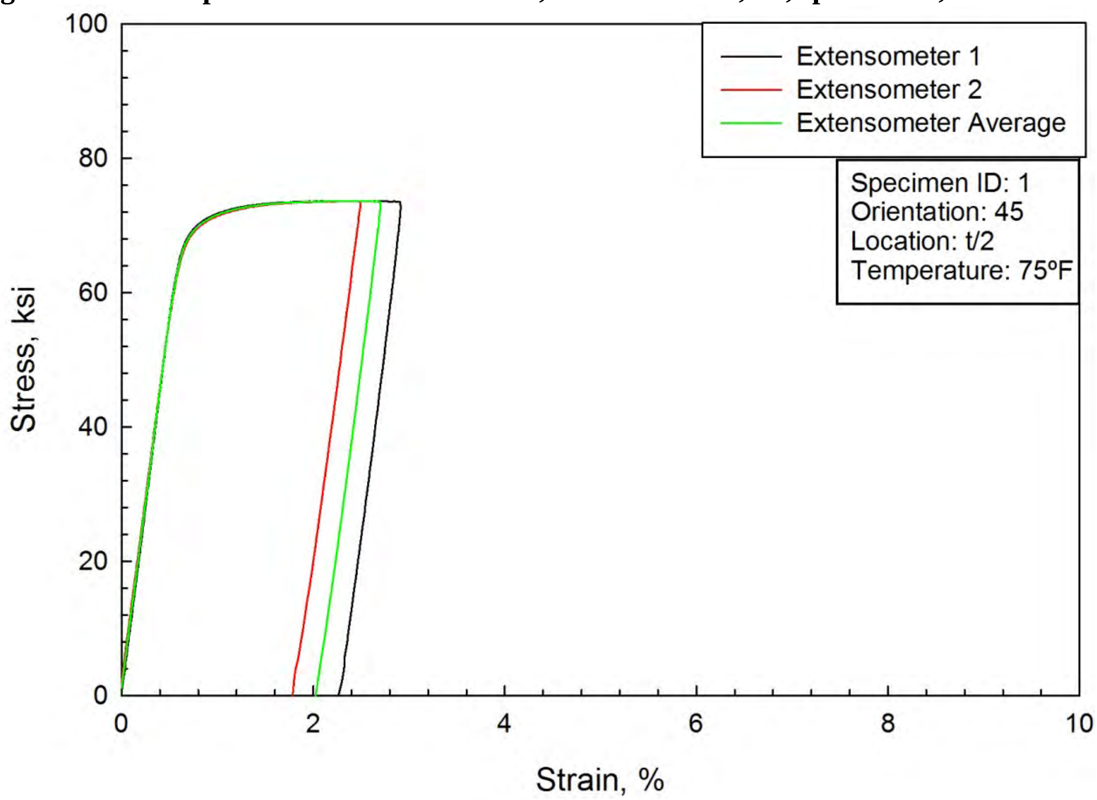

Figure D13. **Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.**

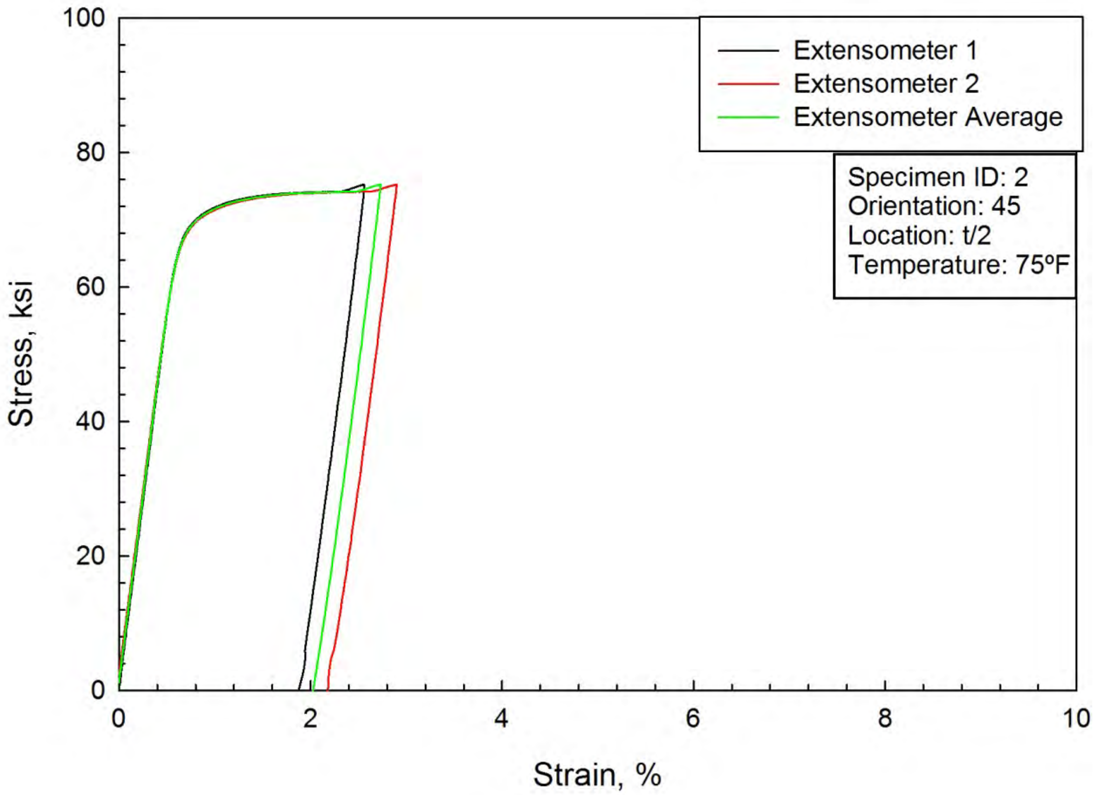

Figure D14. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

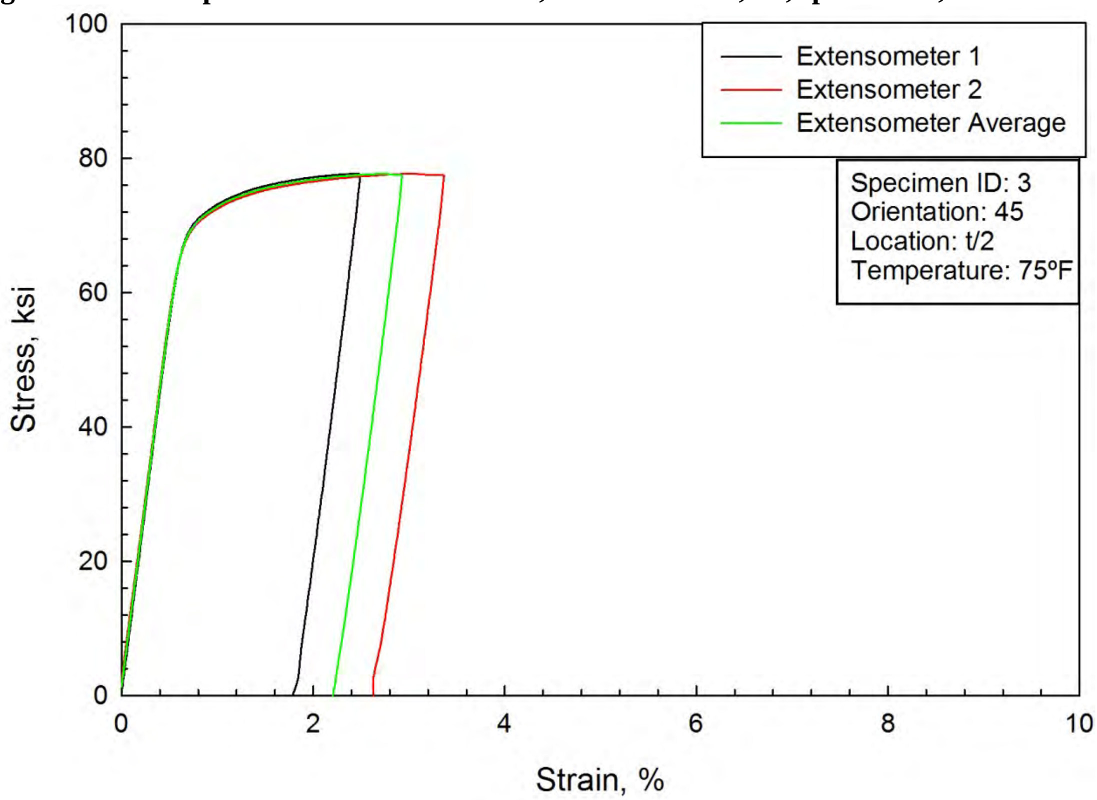

Figure D15. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

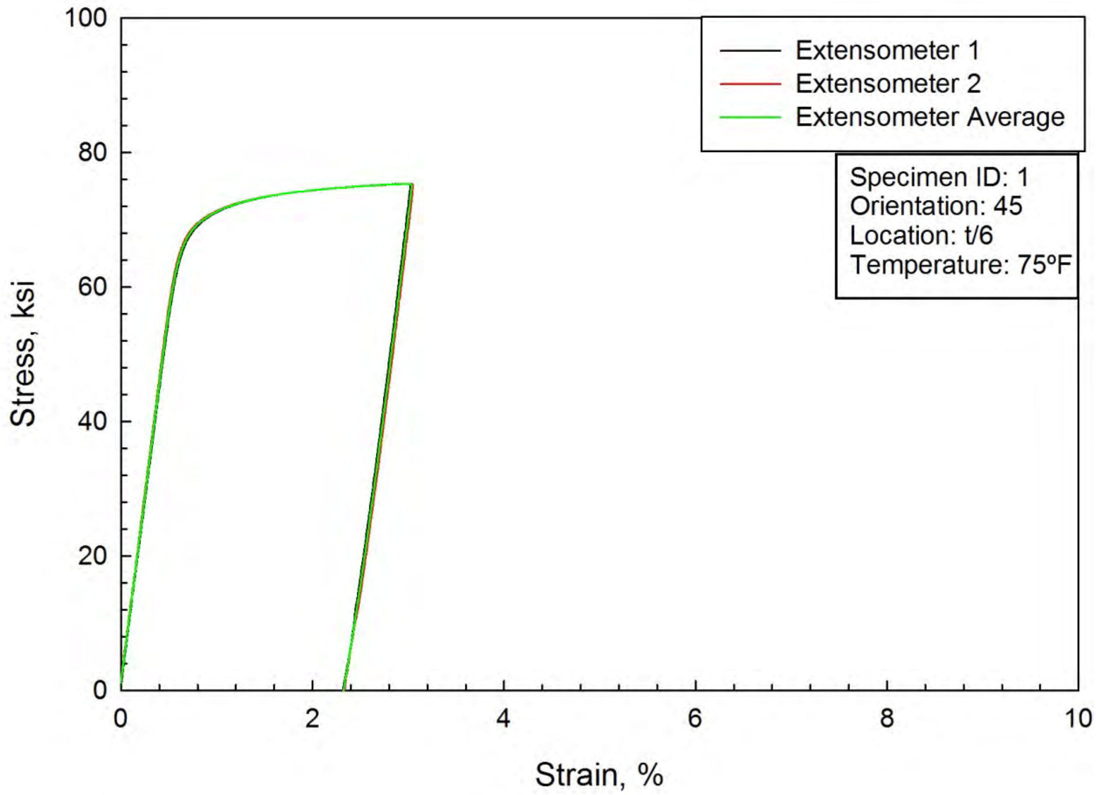

Figure D16. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 1, tested at 75ºF.

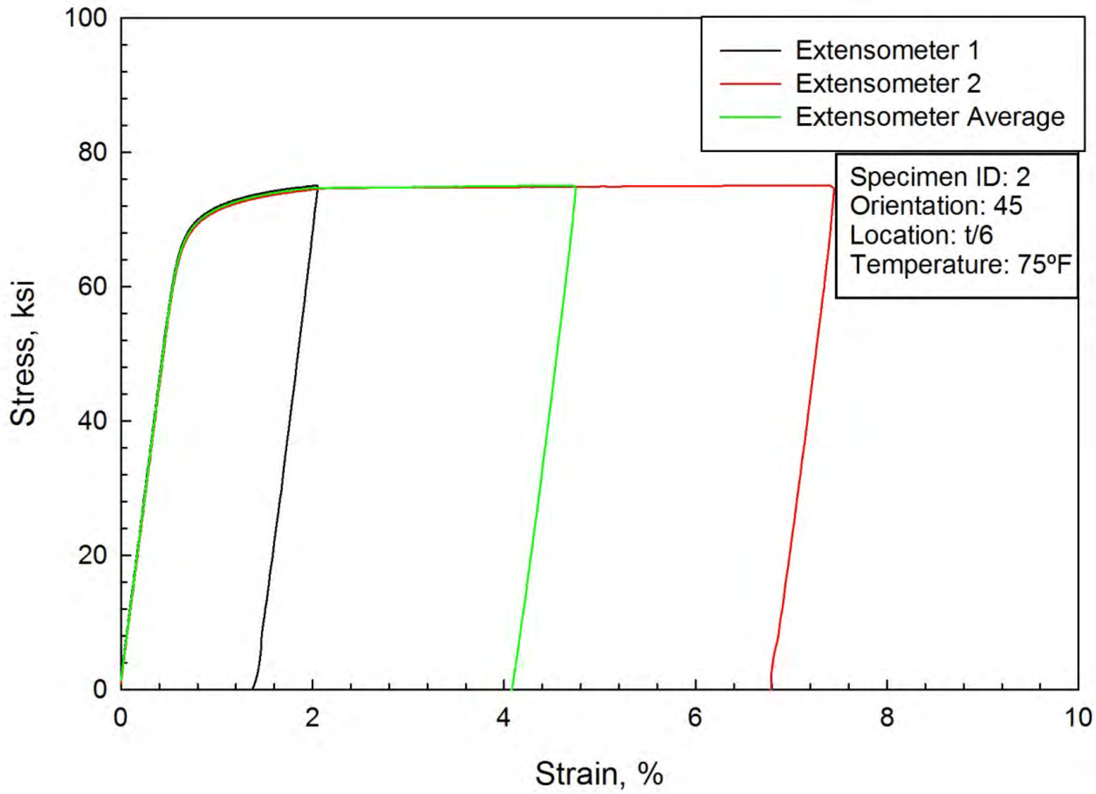

Figure D17. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 2, tested at 75ºF.

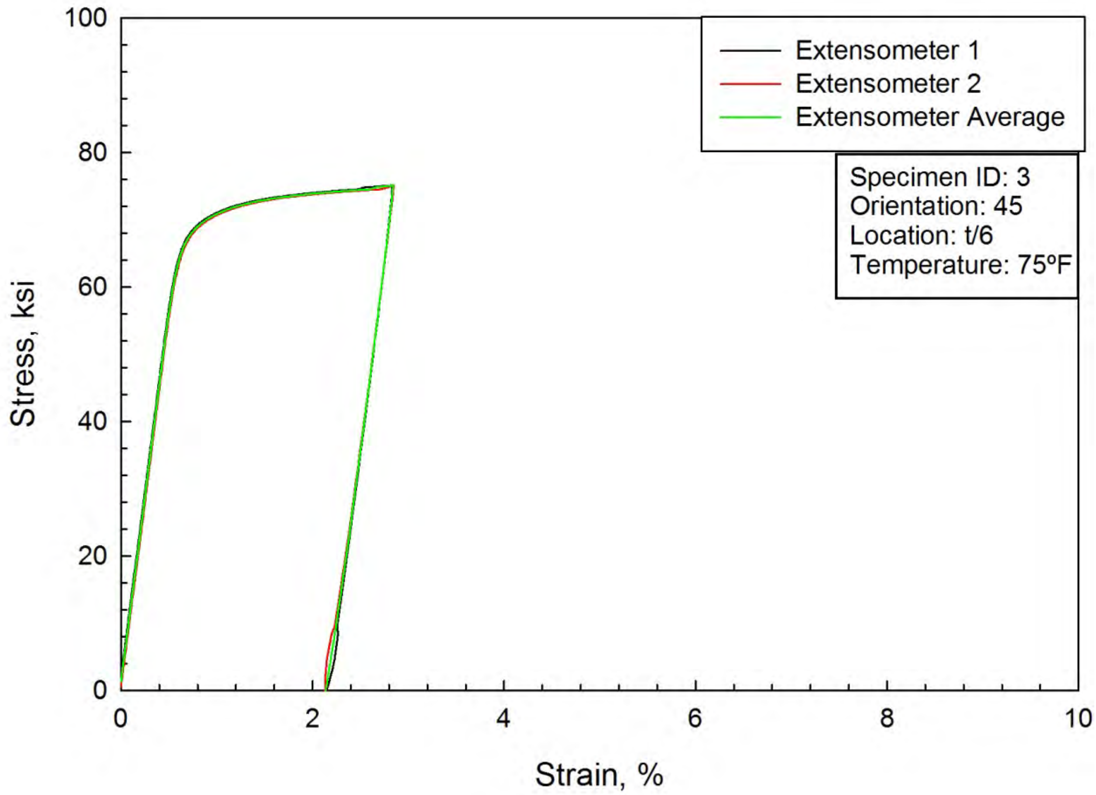

Figure D18. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 3, tested at 75ºF.

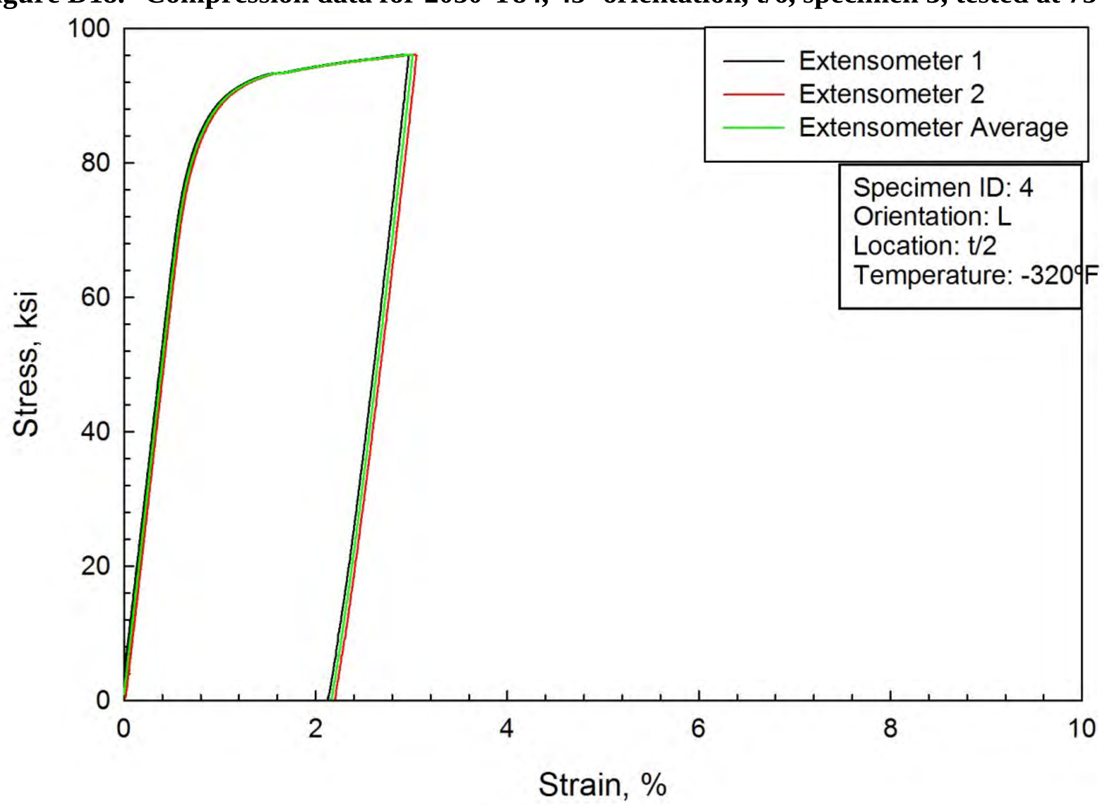

Figure D19. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

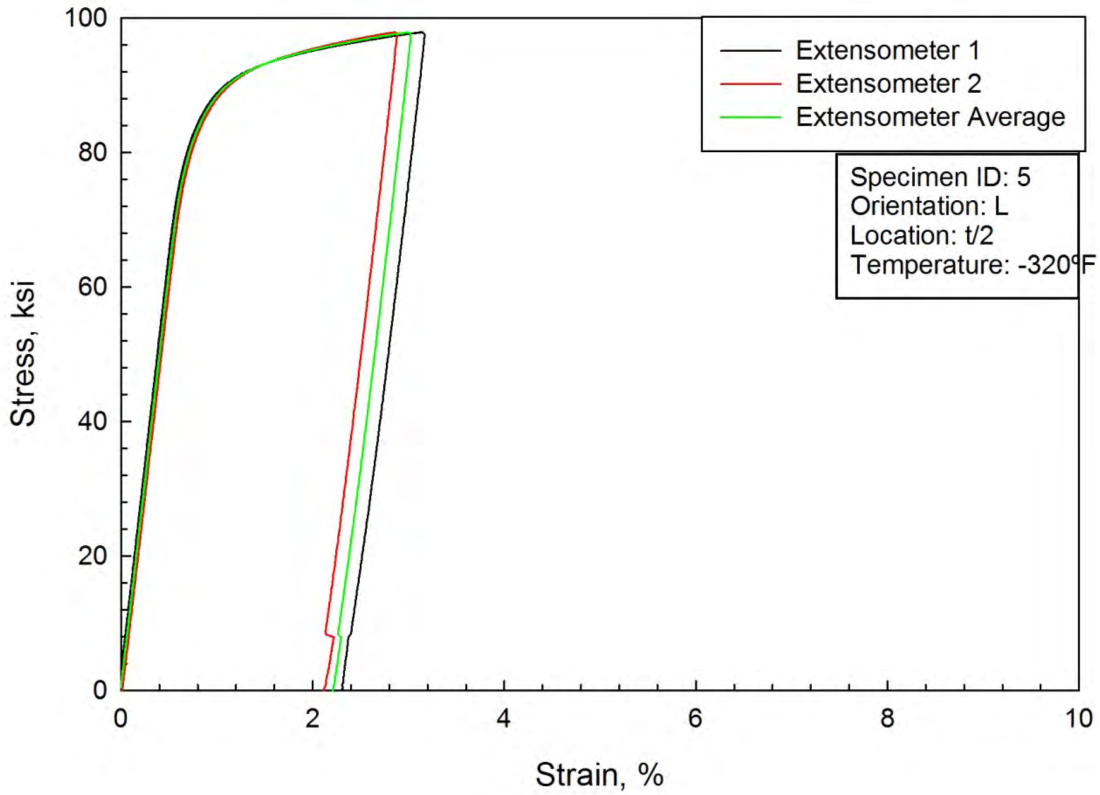

Figure D20. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

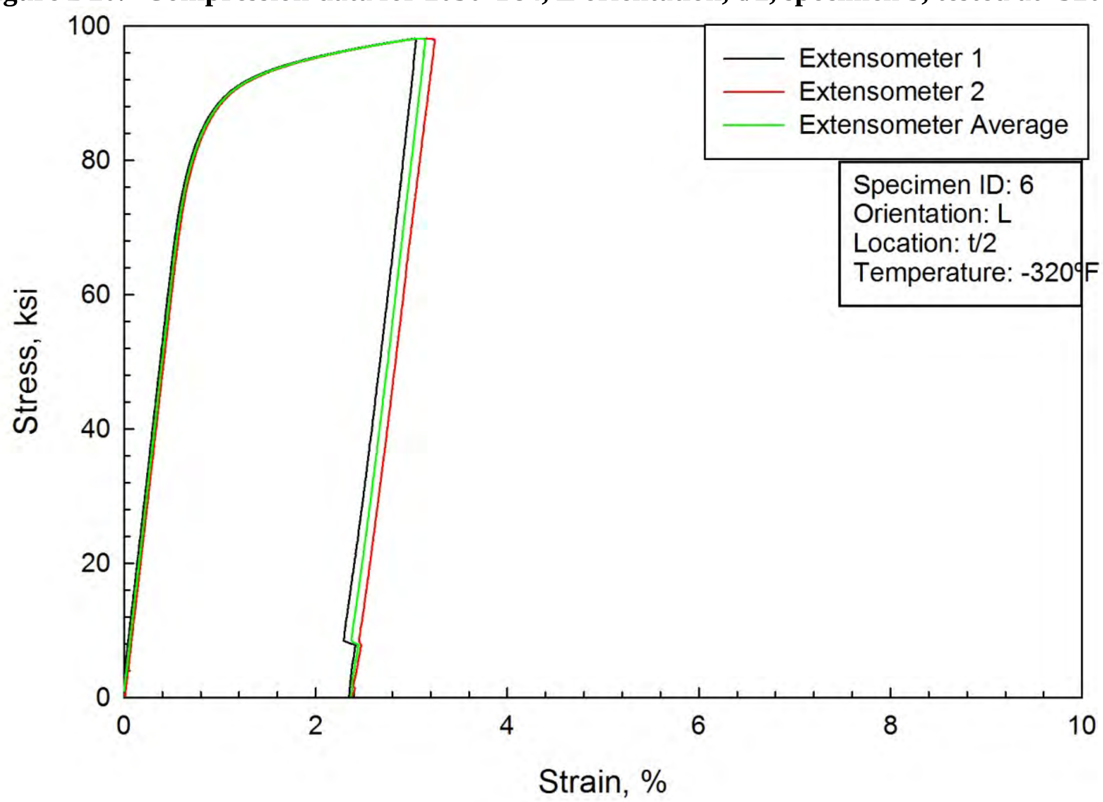

Figure D21. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

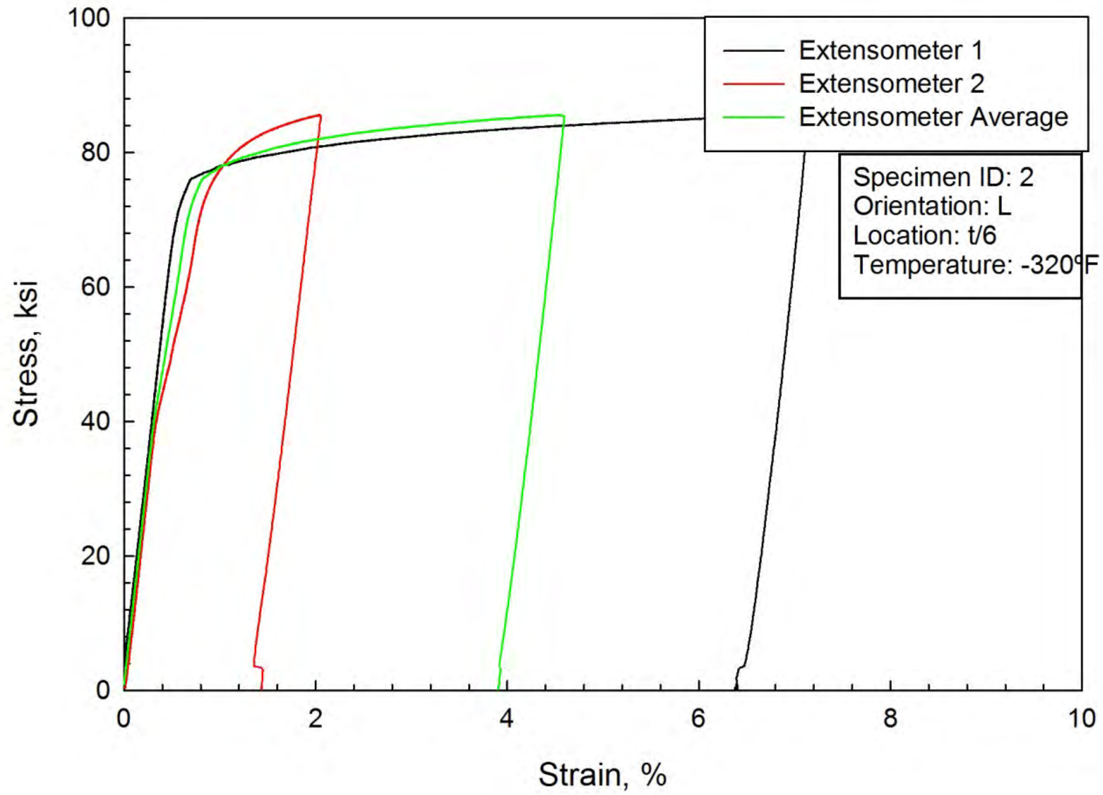

Figure D22. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 2, tested at -320ºF.

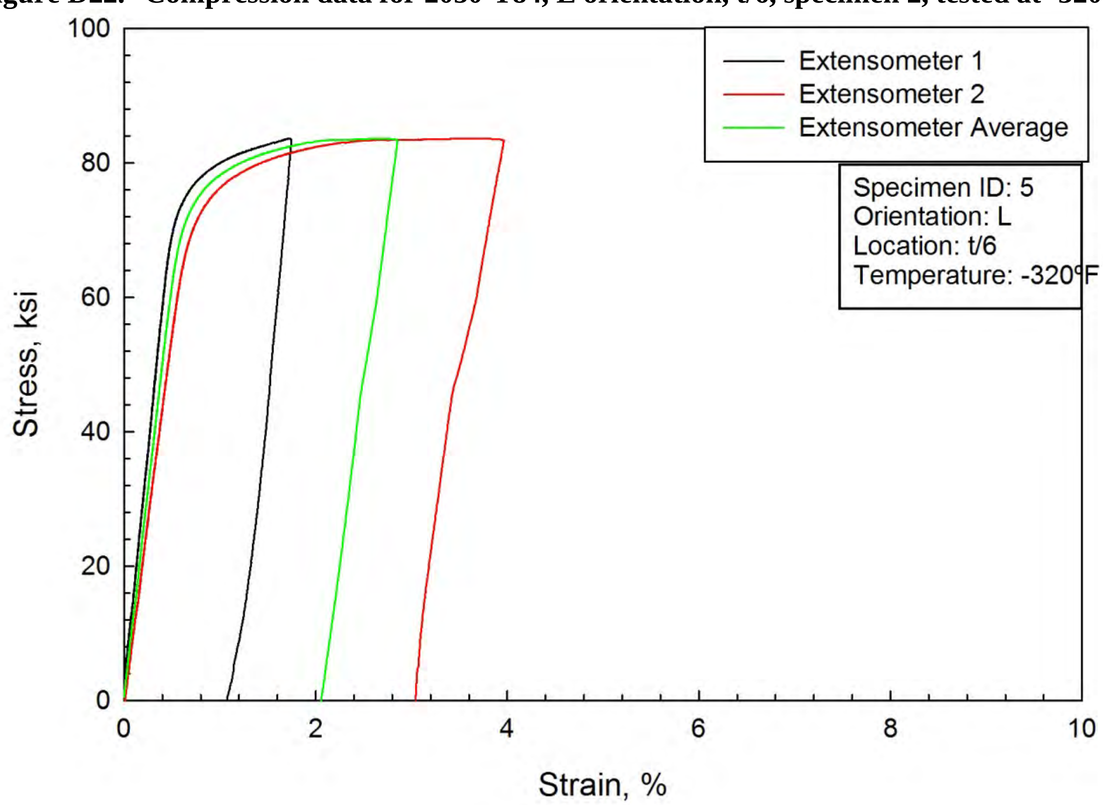

Figure D23. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

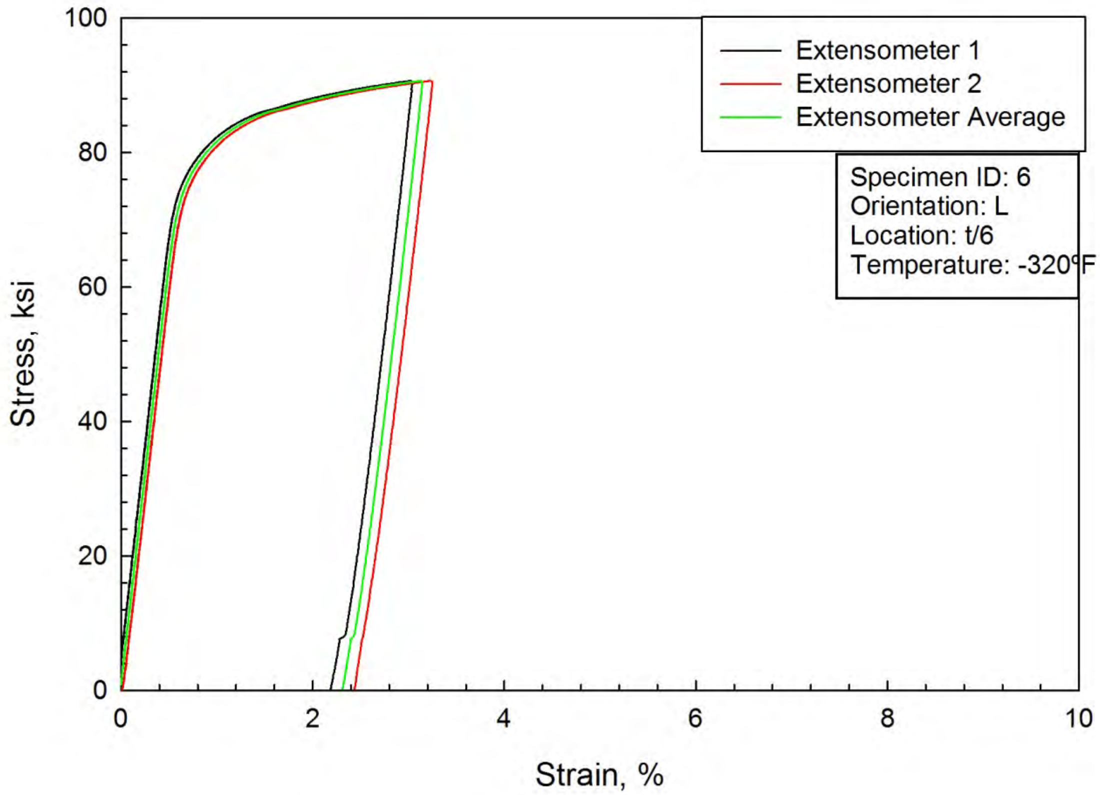

Figure D24. Compression data for 2050-T84, L orientation, t/6, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

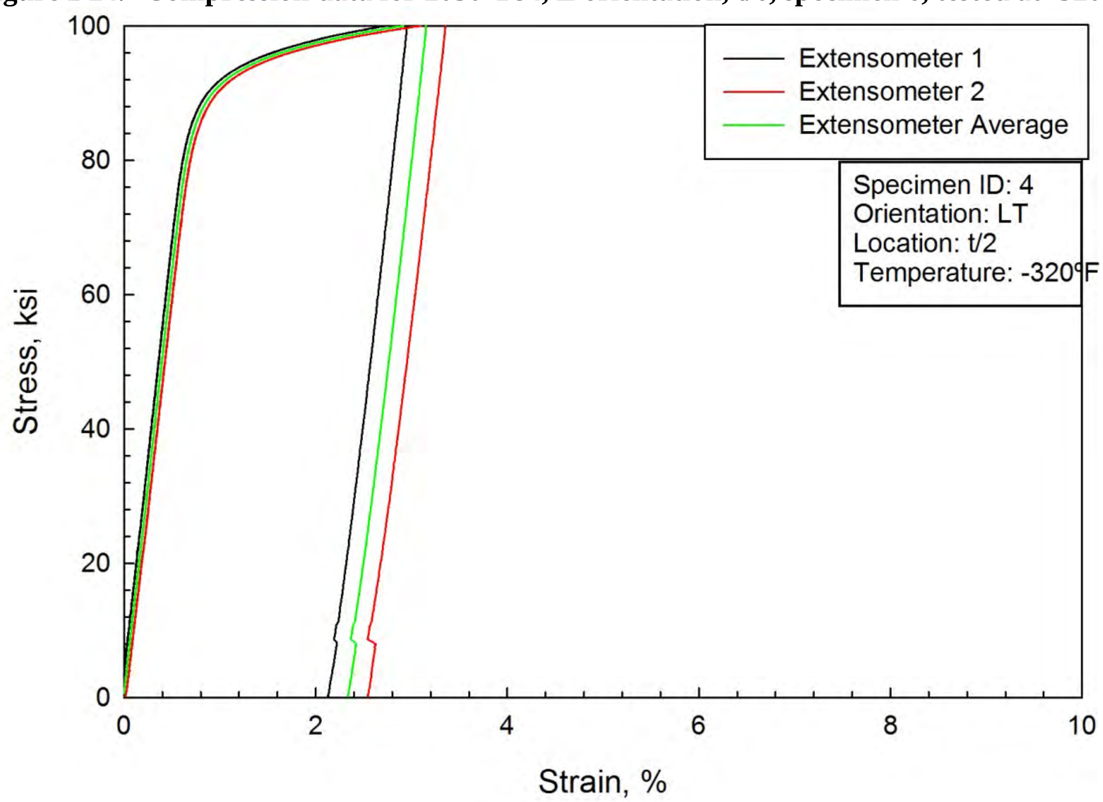

Figure D25. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

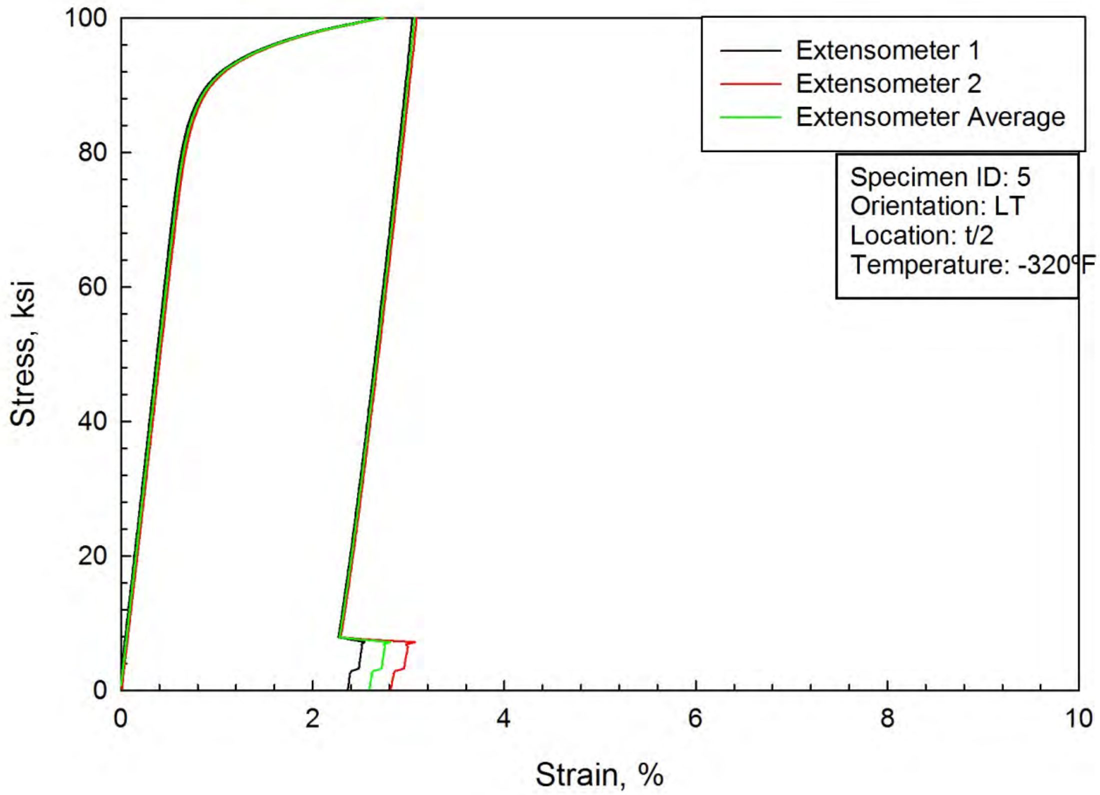

Figure D26. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

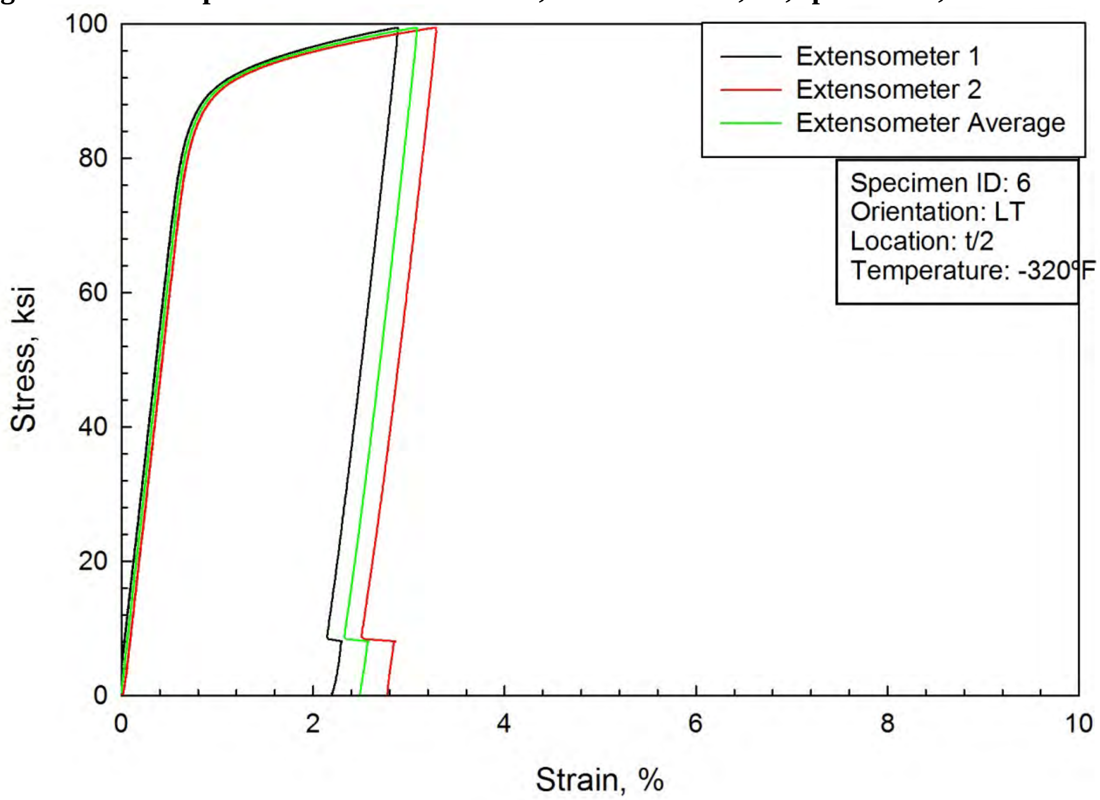

Figure D27. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

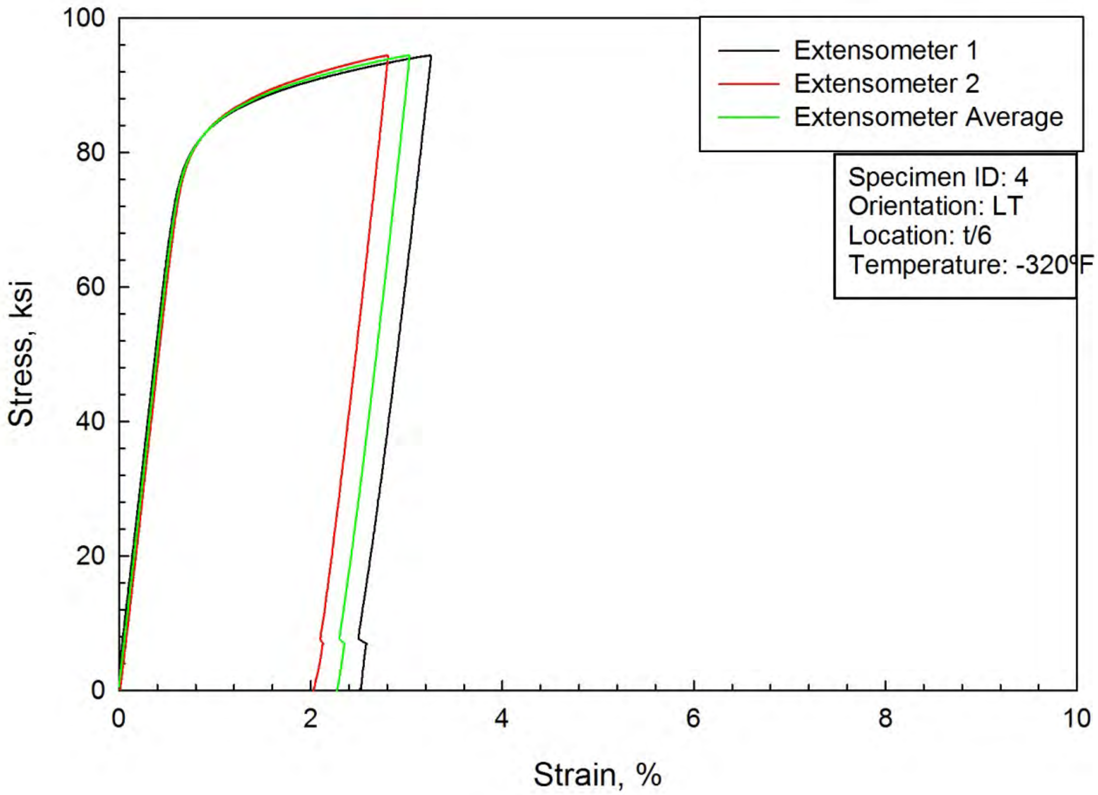

Figure D28. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

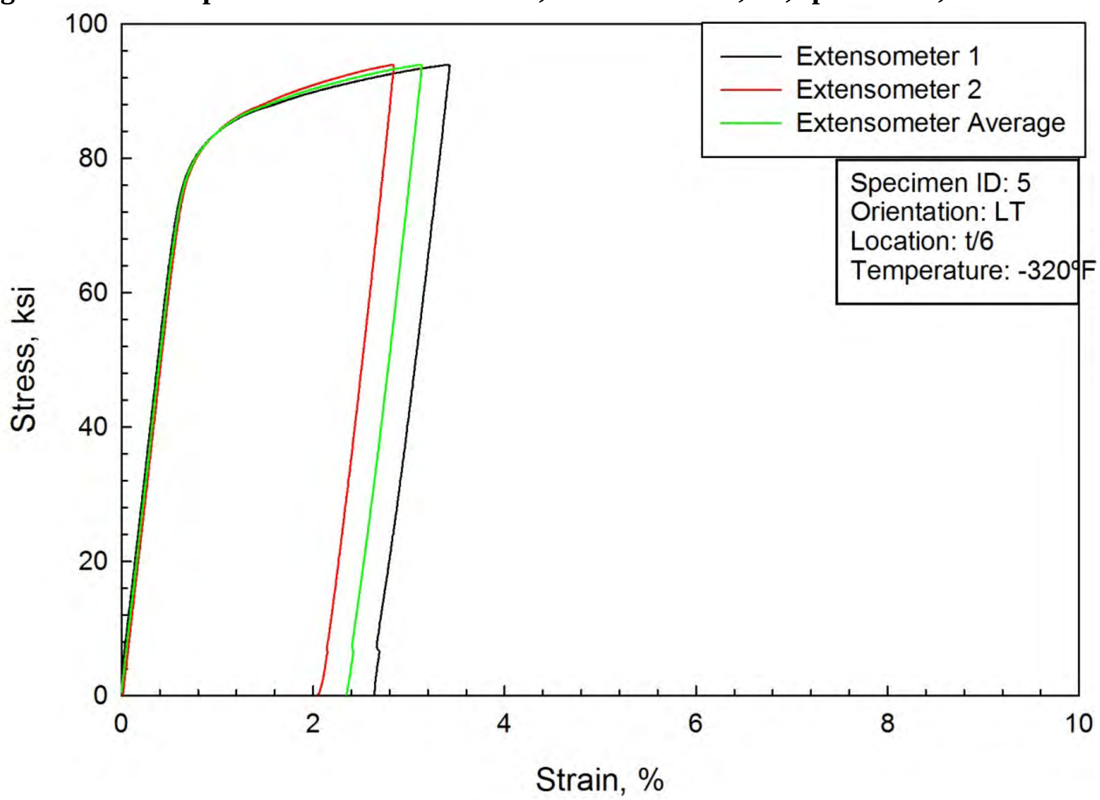

Figure D29. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

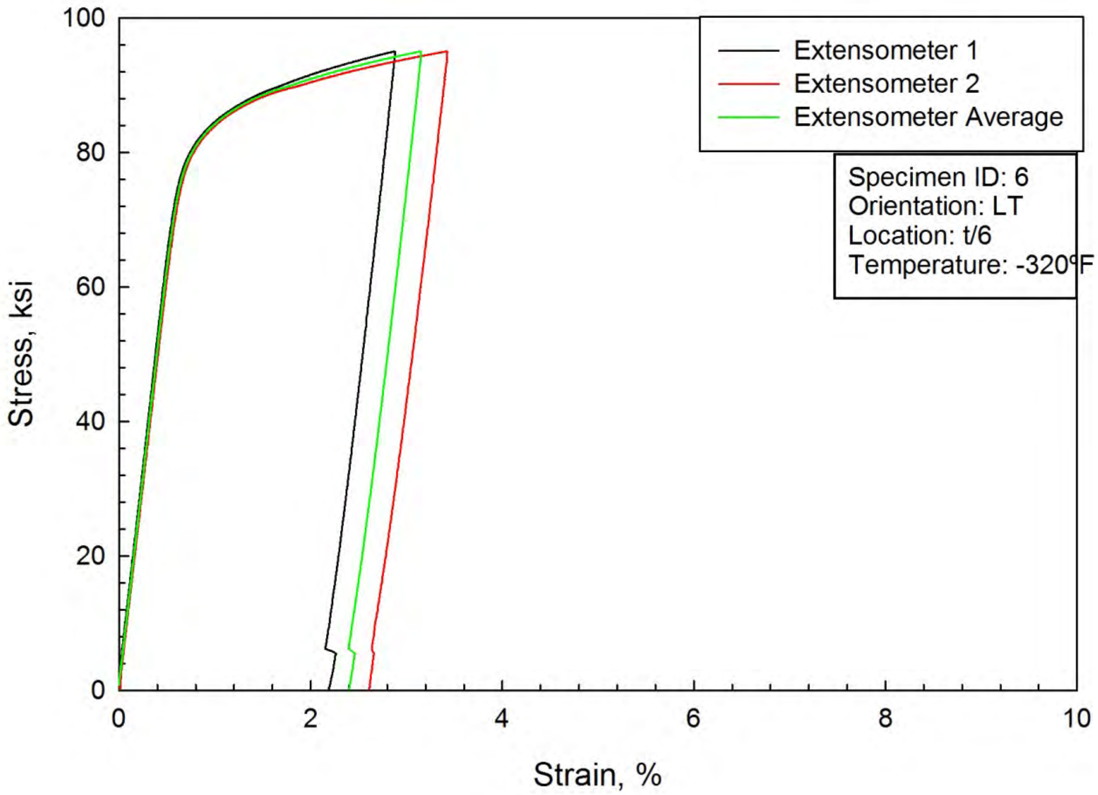

Figure D30. Compression data for 2050-T84, LT orientation, t/6, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

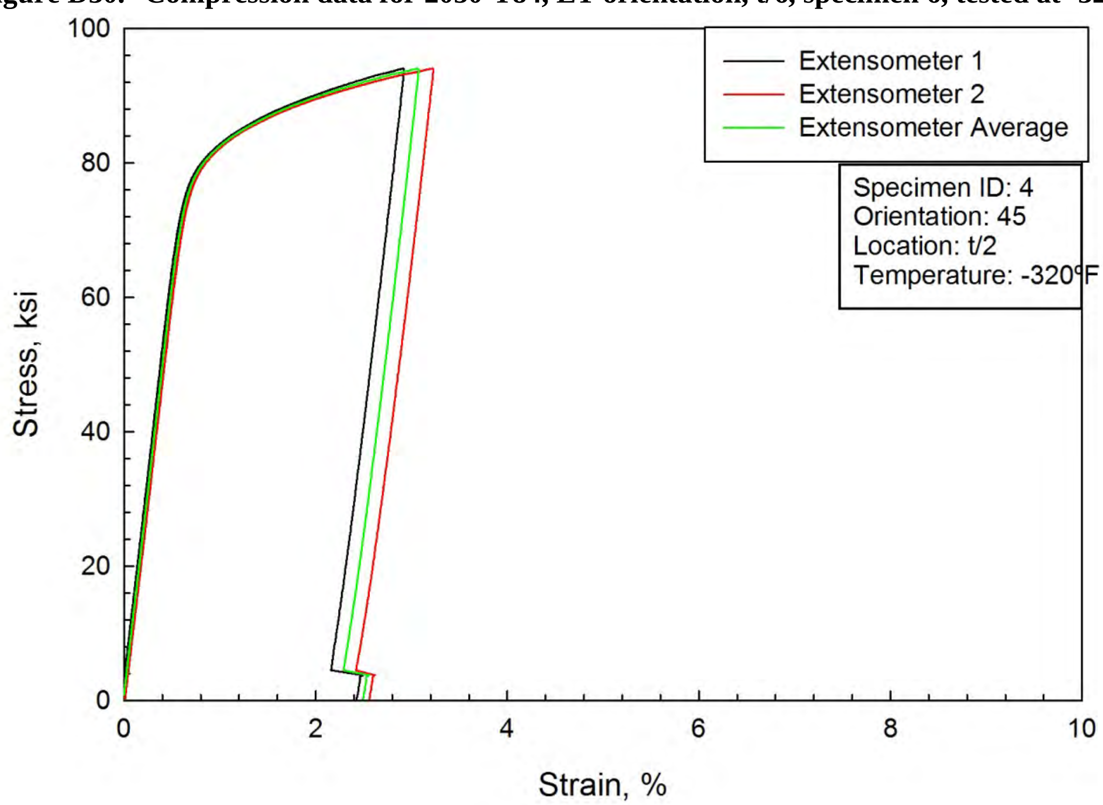

Figure D31. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

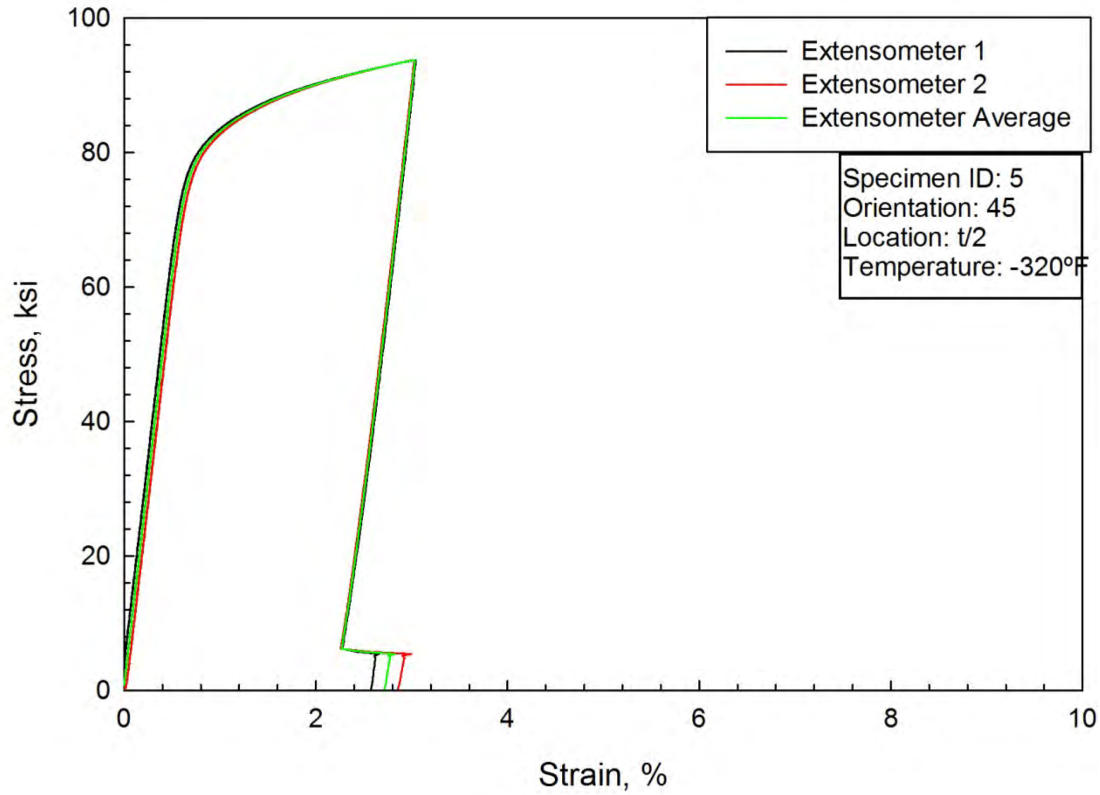

Figure D32 Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

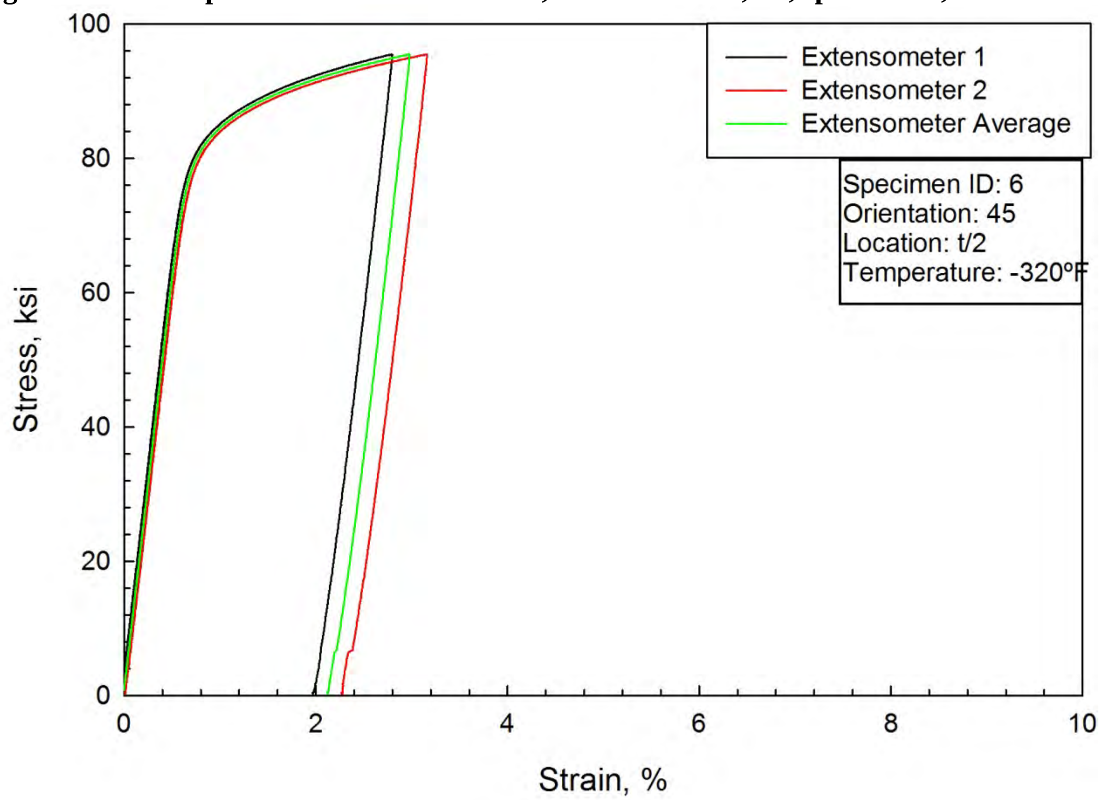

Figure D33. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/2, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

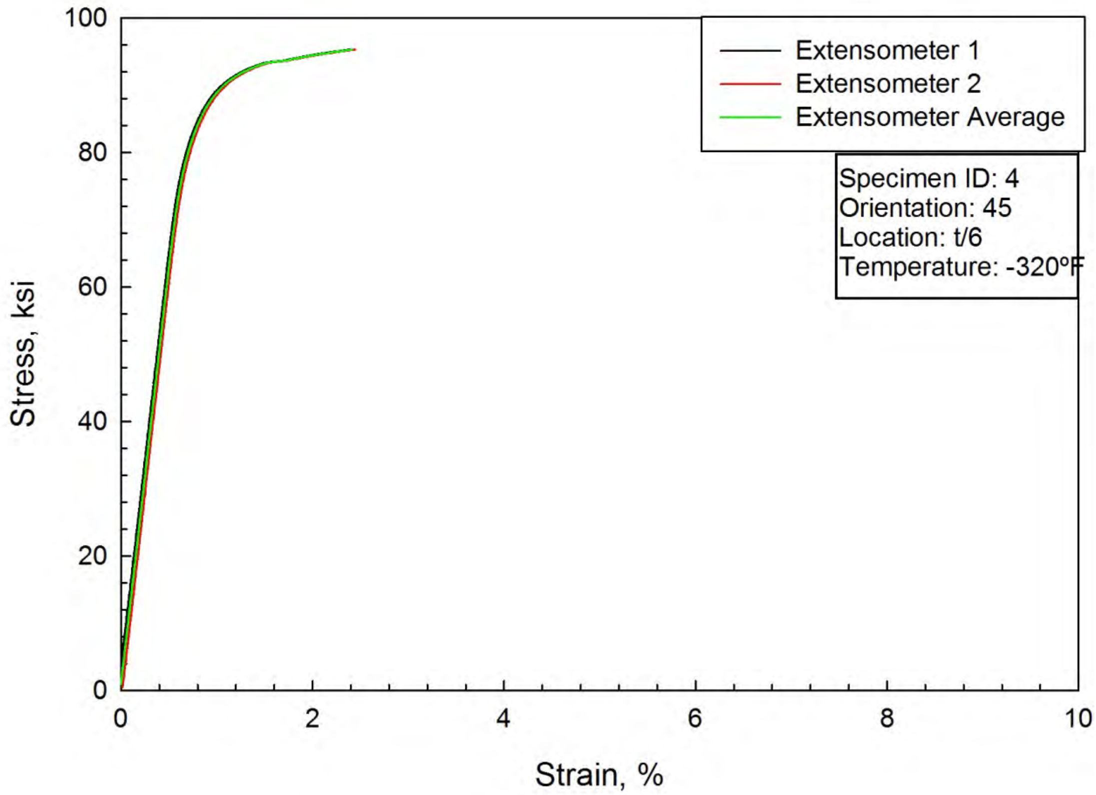

Figure D34. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 4, tested at -320ºF.

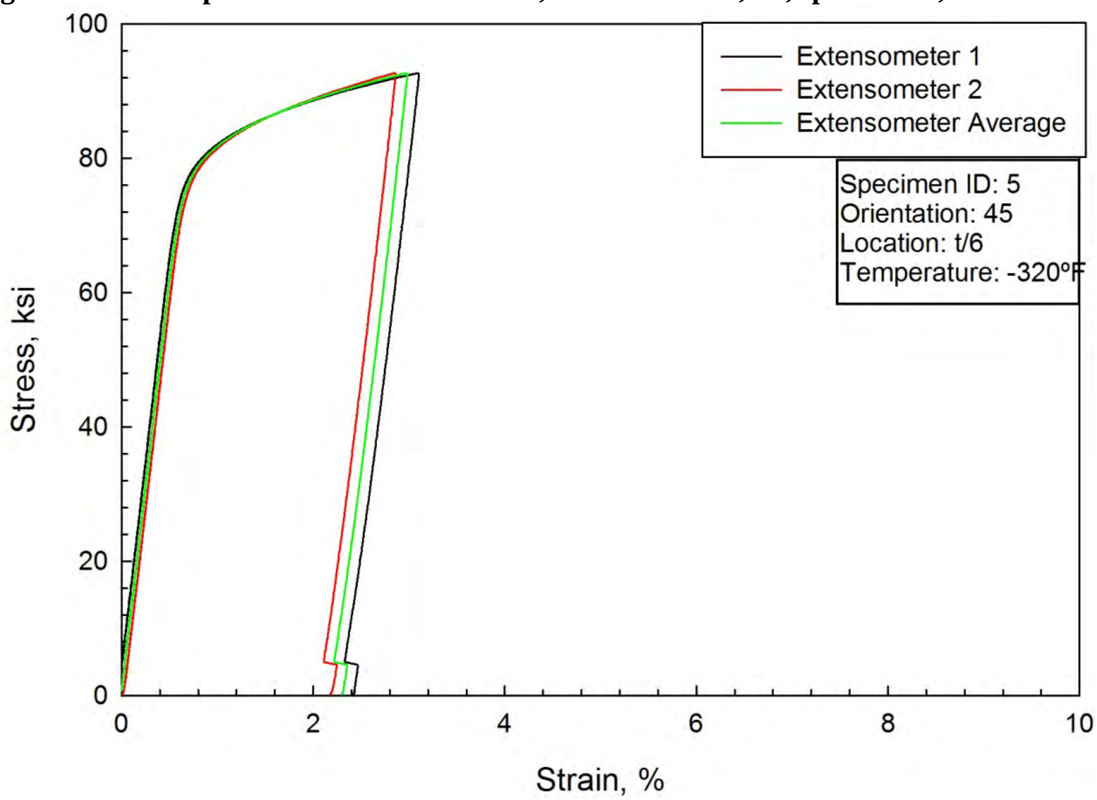

Figure D35. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 5, tested at -320ºF.

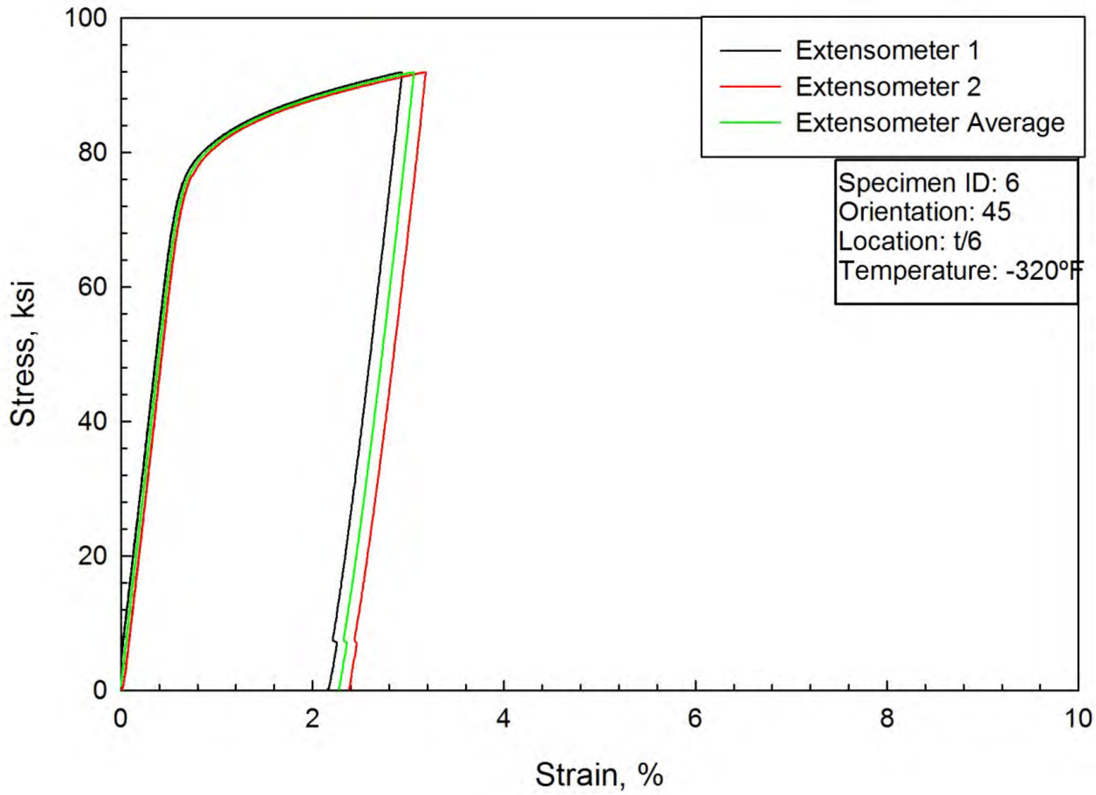

Figure D36. Compression data for 2050-T84, 45º orientation, t/6, specimen 6, tested at -320ºF.

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14. ABSTRACT
Aluminum alloy 2050 is being considered for the fabrication of cryogenic propellant tanks to reduce the mass of future heavy-lift launch vehicles. The alloy is available in section thicknesses greater than that of the incumbent aluminum alloy, 2195, which will enable designs with greater structural efficiency. While ambient temperature design allowable properties are available for alloy 2050, cryogenic properties are not available. To determine its suitability for use in cryogenic propellant tanks, tensile, compression and fracture tests were conducted on 4 inch thick 2050–T84 plate at ambient temperature and at -320°F. Various metallurgical analyses were also performed in order to provide an understanding of the compositional homogeneity and microstructure of 2050.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
Al-Cu-Li alloy, compression properties, cryogenic properties, tensile properties

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